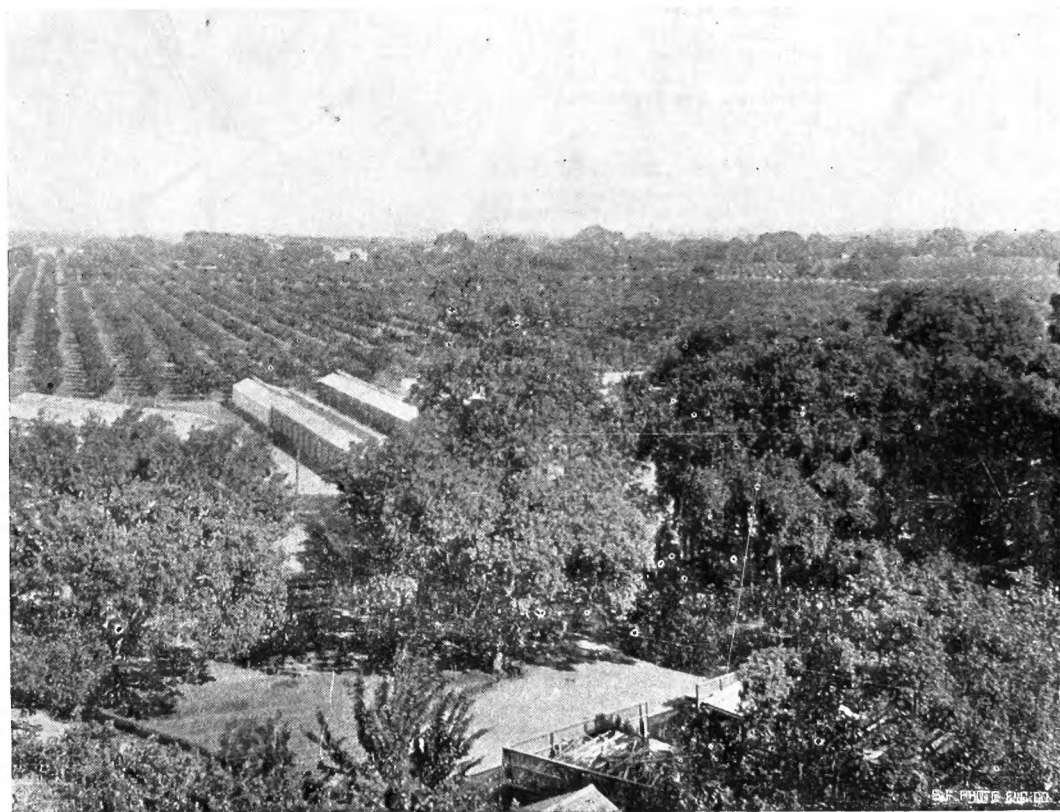


FRUIT TREES

CATALOGUE

AND PRICE LIST

DECEMBER, 1894.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF OUR ORCHARDS AT MENLO PARK.

SUNSET SEED AND PLANT CO.

427-9 Sansome Street

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

First Premium for Best Display
of Garden Seeds, California
State Board of Agriculture,
Sacramento, 1894.

★

First Award, Gold Medal, Sweet
Peas, distinct varieties, grow-
ing at World's Columbian Ex-
position, Chicago, 1893.

★

First Award, Gold Medal, Gar-
den, Field and Flower Seeds
and Horticultural Requi-
sites, California Midwinter
International Exposition,
San Francisco, 1894.

★

First Award, Gold Medal, Sweet
Pea Seeds, superior quality
and largest variety, Califor-
nia Midwinter International
Exposition, San Francisco,
1894.

★

First Award, Gold Medal, Sweet
Pea Blossoms, California
Midwinter International
Exposition, San Francisco,
1894.

★

First Award, Gold Medal, Orna-
mental and Decorative
Plants, California Midwinter
International Exposition,
San Francisco, 1894.

★

First Premium for Best Display
of Garden Seeds, California
State Board of Agriculture,
Sacramento, 1894.

★

First Awards, Garden Field and
Flower Seeds, County and
District Fairs Chico, Red
Bluff, Willows, Petaluma,
Woodland, Stockton, San
Jose, Salinas and Hollister,
1894.

★

Numerous First Premiums
from the California State
Floral Society, San Fran-
cisco.

★

First Premiums for three years
consecutively from Floral
Societies of Oakland, San
Jose and Los Gatos.

★

The above were in all cases
the highest Awards in the
several Departments in
which we entered for com-
petition.

So many patrons
have shown an inter-
est in our progress
that we respectfully
submit on this page
a list of Awards re-
cently earned by us.



A Few Suggestions.

CALIFORNIA is to-day the greatest fruit-producing country in the world. The high intelligence of its fruit-growers has largely brought this about. Nevertheless mistakes are sometimes made in the selection of location and varieties. Every fruit-grower should have a model orchard, and there is no difficulty about it if a systematic beginning be made.

Trees should be purchased from reliable nurserymen, who have a reputation at stake and cannot afford to send out stock untrue to name or infested with insect pests.

The location of land to be planted, its relation to the railroad, the character of the soil and of the water (if irrigation be necessary), should be carefully considered, and varieties selected which will not only thrive, but can be made profitable for drying, canning or shipping green. Where several varieties are to be planted they should be selected so that they will not ripen at the same time.

The situation of the orchard having been decided upon, the ground should be deeply plowed, subsoiled and thoroughly pulverized. The holes should be dug at least a foot larger in every direction than the roots actually require when spread out in their natural position. Cut off all broken roots and prune (the roots) when too long. In planting, the top soil should be first broken down into the hole and worked carefully around the roots; this can be best done by gently jerking the tree and thus shaking the soil around the roots; when about half filled up, press down with the foot; then add a little more soil and press again; now fill up the balance a little higher than the ground round about, leaving this without pressing. The tree, when planted, may, in light soils, stand from two to three inches deeper than it stood in the nursery; but in heavy, clayey or wet ground it is advisable to have it stand about the same depth as it was before transplanting.

With regard to "cutting back," that depends a good deal upon the locality in which the trees are planted. In the warm sections cut back one and a half to two feet from the ground, and in the cooler sections to about two to three feet from the ground. Cut back all side branches, if any, to one or two inches from the stem.

Frequent cultivating is necessary, as there is no better way of keeping the moisture near the surface.

Planting can be done from November to March, according to the season, but orders should be placed early with us, so as to obtain desired selections.

In ordering, please state whether substitution will be permitted, as, when no instructions accompany the order, we feel at liberty to substitute similar sorts.

Articles mentioned in our price list will be furnished at prices named only when the number specified be taken, except that 5 will be furnished at 10 rates and 50 at 100 rates. We will not, however, furnish lists of one of a kind at other than single rates.

We will charge for packing sufficient to cover actual cost of same.

TREES, WHEN RECEIVED FROM THE NURSERY, SHOULD AT ONCE BE OPENED AND HEELED-IN UNTIL WANTED FOR PLANTING, CARE BEING TAKEN NOT TO EXPOSE THE ROOTS. KEEP THE GROUND AROUND THE ROOTS WELL MOISTENED.

While we aim to have all our trees true to name and hold ourselves ready on proper proof, to replace, free of charge, all stock that may prove untrue to label, or to refund amount originally paid by the customer, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not make us liable for any sum greater than that originally paid us for such stock as may prove untrue.

A Caution to Tree Planters.

[California Fruit Grower, November 17, 1894.]

A GREAT many fruit trees will be planted during the coming season, and we wish to whisper a word of caution to those who will plant orchards. Thousands of circulars and advertisements announcing very cheap trees from eastern or foreign nurseries are flooding the country offering all sorts of inducements (except good stock) to the man who needs trees for a new orchard. Our advice is, emphatically, to buy none but California trees, grown by reliable nurserymen. The poorest investment an orchardist can make is to buy trees merely because they are cheap. The new tariff admits nursery stock free of duty, and there is already a lot of foreign trees on the market. Californians should give such nursery stock a wide berth and buy at home of our own nurserymen. They have everything that should be planted in this State, and there are many advantages in buying home-grown trees. Such stock is acclimated, does not require long shipment and may be bought of thoroughly reliable men; while that purchased of distant concerns may or may not be as represented. In case of the latter the difficulties of adjustment are very great and the liability to loss almost certain. * * * * *

We do not wish this to be interpreted as an appeal in behalf of California nurserymen merely, but an appeal to those planting orchards to get the best trees, which must necessarily be of California growth. We are raising too much poor fruit from poor trees already, and it should not continue. The best trees produced by the best nurserymen are none too good for the coming California orchards, but the best that can be had from outside sources may be the very worst investment that the planter can make. We therefore advise all who will plant orchards next season to place their orders early with our own nurserymen to the end that the result of their labor and expenditures may be an orchard of fine trees which shall yield a good revenue from choice fruit, and not a scrub orchard bearing only scrub fruit to be sold, if at all, only at scrub prices.

Apples

The apple does not flourish throughout the entire State, the great valleys of the interior being too warm for the successful culture of this fruit, which is more suited to the colder regions—the northern portion of the State, the higher districts and along the coast. The soil should be moist, but well drained. Distance to plant, for orchard, 25 feet apart, or 69 trees to the acre.

One hundred trees, 4 to 6 feet, baled, ready for shipping, will weigh about 150 lbs

Price—1 and 2 years, 4 to 6 feet, 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100

1 year, 3 to 4 feet

15c. "

1.00 "

8.00 "

Special quotations on lots of 500 trees and over.

Apples—Summer Varieties

American Summer Pearmain—Medium to large; oblong; yellow and red in spots and stripes; a rich, highly flavored fruit, ripening gradually for a period of six weeks. Thrives in Napa, Alameda and Placer counties. Ripe in August and September.

Early Harvest—Medium size; straw-colored; flesh very white, tender and crisp. Does well throughout the State. Ripe in July.

Gravenstein—Large, striped, beautiful, roundish; skin yellow; flesh tender, crisp and high flavored. Strong grower and heavy bearer. Does well in this State, unless the higher Sierra Districts. Ripe in August.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish; skin deep red; flesh white, juicy and crisp, though rather acid. A hardy, vigorous and early bearer. *The best early Apple.* Ripe in June and July.

Yellow Transparent—A choice Russian variety; good grower; very hardy; bears quite young; fruit medium size, pale yellow; flesh white, tender and juicy. Ripe in July.

Apples—Autumn Varieties

Alexander—Very large and showy; yellow streaked with red; brighter red in the sun; flesh yellowish white; crisp, tender and juicy. A very fine market variety. Grown successfully in the following counties: Napa, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Yolo, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Mono and Inyo. Ripe in September.

Fall Pippin—Very large; roundish; skin smooth and yellow; flesh white, tender, rich and aromatic. Does well throughout the State. Ripe in September and October.

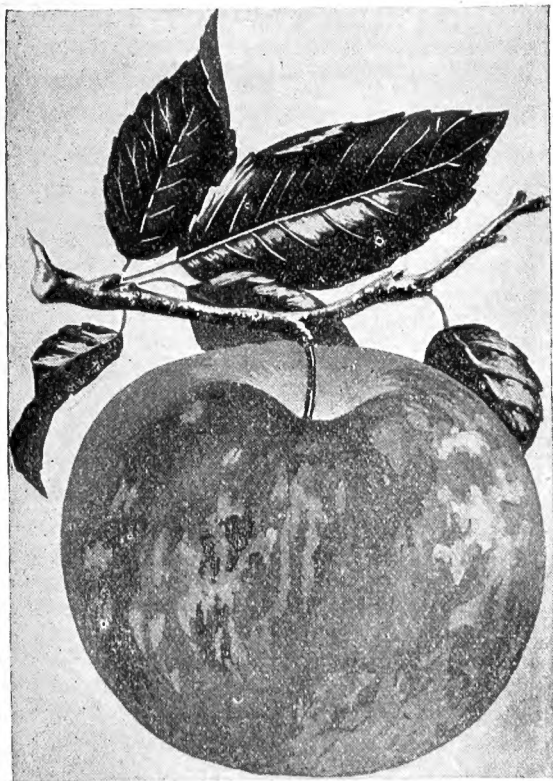
Golden Russett—Medium size; roundish; skin rough and yellow, tinged with dull russett on exposed side; flesh whitish yellow and fine grained; mild sub-acid. Good in the following counties: Mendocino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Joaquin, Sacramento and Siskiyou. Ripe in September and October.

Hoover—Large; dark red; flesh yellowish, juicy, crisp and acid. Does well in the following counties: Lake, Napa, Sonoma, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and Sierra. Ripe in October and November.

King of Tompkins County—Large; yellowish, generally shaded with red; flesh yellow, rich, juicy and aromatic. A general favorite. Ripe in October.

Red Bietigheimer—Large to very large; roundish, inclining to conical; skin pale, mostly covered with crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, of pleasant flavor. Strong grower and heavy bearer. Ripe in September.

Rhode Island Greening—This stands in the front rank of popular apples, doing well throughout California. Large; roundish; skin dark green; flesh yellow, fine grained, crisp and juicy. Healthy grower. Ripe in October, November and December.



APPLE—KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY.
(Reduced to one-fourth natural size.)

Apples—Winter Varieties

Arkansas Black—Large; round, inclining to conical; skin almost black, brilliant; flesh very yellow, solid, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid. Long keeper. Ripe in November.

Baldwin—Large; roundish; deep bright red over a yellow ground; flesh yellowish white, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. Does best in northern and elevated regions. Ripe in November and December.

Ben Davis—Large; roundish; deep, bright red and few russett dots over a yellow ground; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, pleasant sub-acid. Commended as a good market variety. Ripe in October and November.

Esopus Spitzenberg—Another old favorite apple; large; light red, delicately coated with light bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, delicious flavor. Ripe November to January.

Lawver—Very large; brilliant red, covered with small dots; flesh white, sprightly, aromatic. A beautiful apple. Highly thought of in Santa Cruz and Yuba counties. Ripe December to April.

Northern Spy—Large; roundish; greenish yellow with red stripes on sun-exposed side; flesh white, mild, pleasant. Shy bearer, but prolific in following counties: Humboldt, Sonoma, Contra Costa, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, Tulare, Butte, Shasta and Amador. Excellent keeper and good for cooking. Ripe in January and February.

Smith's Cider—Large, rich and handsome yellow. One of our best apples for cooking or eating; a splendid market variety; vigorous grower. Does well throughout the State. Ripe December to March.

Swaar—Large; roundish; golden yellow, with brown spots; flesh fine grained and tender; rich aromatic flavor. Bears well throughout the State, particularly in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. Ripe December to March.

White Winter Pearmain—Another sort that bears well in this State. Large; roundish oblong, conic; pale yellow, dotted with brown; flesh yellowish, delicate, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; extra fine flavor. A general favorite. Late keeper. A strong and healthy grower. Ripe December to February.

Winesap—Medium size; roundish oblong; dark red, with traces of yellow; flesh yellow, crisp, of rich flavor. Grown largely. A good bearer. Ripe November to February.

Yellow Bellflower—Very large; oblong, irregular and tapering towards the eye; skin smooth and of pale lemon color; flesh firm but tender, juicy and sub-acid. One of the standard apples of California. A good grower and very productive. Ripe November to February.

Yellow Newton Pippin—Another variety very successfully grown in California. Large; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, of exceedingly rich flavor. *The best Winter Apple.* Ripe January to March.

Crab Apples

(Price same as Apples.)

Hyslop—Large; deep crimson; very popular on account of its size, beauty and hardiness. Remarkably vigorous grower.

Red Siberian—Fruit about an inch in diameter; yellow, with a scarlet cheek. An erect, free grower. Bears very young.

Transcendent—A beautiful variety of the Siberian crab; large; red and yellow. Very strong grower.

Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty)—Large; color beautiful golden yellow.

Pears

The pear is one of our most important fruits. It does well throughout California, and will adapt itself to most soils. The profits from the later shipping varieties are great. The insect which affects the fruit most is the codlin moth, which can be easily kept under control by spraying the trees with Paris Green, twice in the season for the early varieties and three times for the later kinds. The first spraying should be done when the fruit is just formed, and the second about six weeks later. We consider this the most effective method of exterminating this pest.

Our pear trees are worked on imported French pear stocks. They should be planted 20 feet apart, which would take 108 trees to the acre.

We also grow some of the leading sorts on Quince stock; these do very well on wet land, and may be planted about 12 feet apart in the rows and 16 feet between the rows.

One hundred trees, 4 to 6 feet, baled, ready for shipping, will weigh about 140 pounds.

Price—On Pear Stock, 1 and 2 years, 4 to 6 feet, 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100
 1 year, 3 to 4 feet, 15c. " 1.00 " 8.00 "

Special quotations on lots of 500 trees and over.

Pears—Summer Varieties

Bartlett—There is no occasion to describe this variety, so well known is it. A vigorous and strong grower; bears heavily and good for shipping and canning. Ripe in August.

Beurre Giffard—This is the best of early pears; medium size; greenish yellow, marbled with red by the sun; flesh white, melting and of fine flavor. Ripe in July.

Clapp's Favorite—Resembles the Bartlett much, but lacks its musky flavor, and ripens a few days earlier.

Lawson or Comet—Recently introduced. Of remarkable size and beauty; color, bright yellow and crimson on yellow ground; rich and juicy. Ripe in July.

Madeline—Another very early sort; medium in size; yellowish green; flesh white, juicy and very sweet. Ripe in June and July.

Pears—Autumn Varieties

Beurre Bose—Large, beautiful, russety sort; long neck; melting; highly flavored; good shipper. Ripe in September.

Beurre Clairgeau—Very large; red cheek with russet ground; bears very heavily and when quite young; flesh rather coarse at the core; fine shipper to Eastern markets. Ripe in October.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, russety yellow, often with a fine red cheek; flesh perfumed, buttery and melting. One of the best late Autumn Pears. Ripe in October and November.

Beurre Diel—Large, roundish; productive; color, lemon yellow with russet dots; delicious, buttery flavor; good shipper. Ripe in October.

Beurre Hardy—Large, brown, smooth; very fine flavor, buttery and delicious. Strong and vigorous grower. Good shipper, but because of competition with Eastern-grown green fruit, does not command a high price in the East. Ripe in September.

Dana's Hovey (Winter Seckel)—Medium size; one of the best of high-flavored pears; commands a good price in the market. Ripe in October.

Idaho—Of recent introduction; very large and handsome; golden yellow with numerous russety spots; flesh melting and juicy with a delicious, fresh and vinous flavor. Stands transportation well. Ripens about a month later than the Bartlett.

Kieffer's Hybrid—A cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and the Bartlett. Very productive. Strong grower. When fully ripe has a peculiar flavor, much resembling a lemon. Ripe in September and October.

Seckel—Quite small; rich, yellowish brown; very sweet and productive. Good only for local markets, Ripe in September.

Pears—Winter Varieties

Easter Beurre—Large, yellowish green; fine grain; buttery, melting and juicy, with a rich sweet flavor. Good for shipping to Eastern markets. November to January.

Forelle or Trout—Of peculiar appearance, being much speckled like a trout (hence one of its names); flesh white, fine-grained, buttery and melting. October and November.

Glout Moreau—Rather large, roundish in form; color, lemon yellow; fine-grained, rich and sweet. Good shipper. November and December.

P. Barry—This pear was raised by the late B. S. Fox of San Jose and is the best of his three seedlings. The tree is a good grower, bears immensely and when quite young; the color of fruit is deep yellow, nearly covered with rich golden russet; very large. A splendid shipper and late keeper. Best of all late pears. January to March.

Winter Nelis—Medium size; roundish; yellowish green, dotted with russet; fine flavor, but on account of its shy bearing is gradually losing favor; bears regularly in some districts, however, as, for instance, San Juan, San Benito county. November to January.

Cherries

The fruit of the cherry grows much larger in California than in the East, and when planted in suitable soil and location yields immensely, being one of the best paying fruits on this coast. The utmost care must be taken, however, to have the right kind of soil. Cherries like deep, loamy, warm soil. They require much

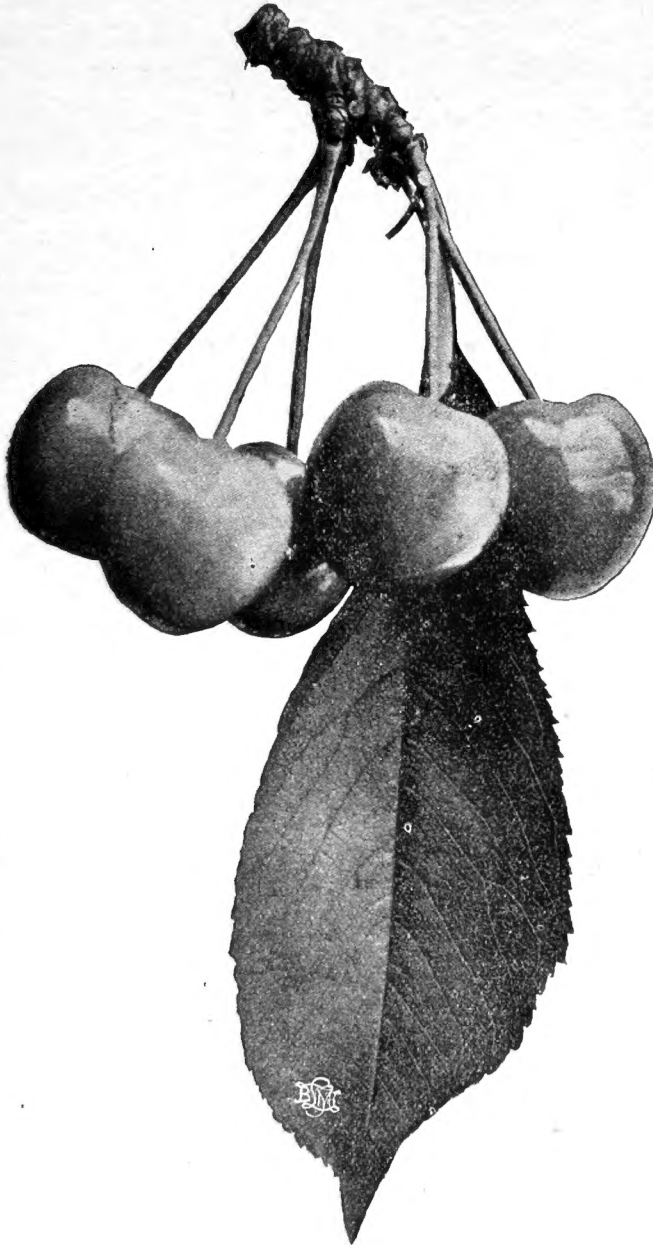
moisture, but water must not be allowed to stagnate about the roots. The tree should be grown to branch from the ground as much as possible, so as to be naturally protected from sunburn. When once shaped, the less pruning done on a cherry tree the better. Plant from 20 to 25 feet apart. If the latter distance be chosen, you may plant a shorter-lived fruit between the trees, although the cherry tree is all the more vigorous and prolific when allowed the greater space. Planting 20 feet apart takes 108 trees to the acre; or 25 feet apart, 69 trees to the acre.

One hundred trees, 4 to 6 feet, baled, ready for shipping, will weigh about 140 pounds.

Price—1 and 2 years, 4 to 6 feet, 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100

1 year, 3 to 4 feet, 15c. " 1.00 " 8.00 "

Special quotations on lots of 500 trees and over.



NAPOLÉON BIGARREAU—(ROYAL ANN).
(By kind permission of State Board of Horticulture),

Black Tartarian—This old standard variety is so well known it hardly requires description. The fruit is large, skin purplish black, flesh, purple, thick, juicy, rich and delicious. A remarkably vigorous, erect grower, and an immense bearer. The best of the black cherries. Fine shipper.

California Advance (New)—Seedling raised from Early Purple Guigne, but ripening one week earlier than its parent; is larger, more rounded and said to be a heavier bearer than it; purple turning black; rich, sweet and fairly firm.

Centennial—Seedling raised from Nap. Bigarreau, but larger than it. Beautifully marbled and splashed with crimson on a pale yellow ground; lusciously sweet. Good shipper and canner.

Early Purple Guigne—One of the earliest sorts shipped to the East from the early districts about the Sacramento river. Medium size, purple, juicy.

English Morello—Large, dark red, tender, juicy, sour. Used for pies.

Governor Wood—Large; light yellow shaded with bright red; juicy, sweet and very delicious. Good for canning, but does not stand long-distance transportation. Ripens early.

Great Bigarreau (Monstreuse de Mezel)—Large size, nearly black, Fine shipper. Ripens after Black Tartarian.

Lewelling (Black Republican)—Medium size, black, heavy bearer. Very late. Good shipper.

May Duke—An old variety. Large, dark red, juicy and sour.

Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Ann)—A grand cherry. Very large, pale yellow (amber in the shade), richly dotted and spotted with deep red; flesh firm, juicy and sweet. Vigorous grower. Abundant bearer. Fine shipper and canner. Late.

Olivet—Large. Very shining deep red; flesh red, tender, rich and vinous, with sweet sub-acid flavor. Ripens for a period of six weeks. Very productive.

Plums and Prunes

Plums and prunes are unquestionably a success in this State, both as to satisfactory growth and remunerativeness of crop. Prices realized for plums in the Eastern markets last season were gratifying, some kinds selling as high as \$3.00 to \$4.00 per crate.

Our plums and prunes are all worked on imported French myrobolan seedling stock. We also grow some varieties on peach stock more suited to the dryer, warmer soils. The myrobolan, however, does nearly as well on dry as on wet land. Distance to plant, 20 feet apart, or 108 trees to the acre.

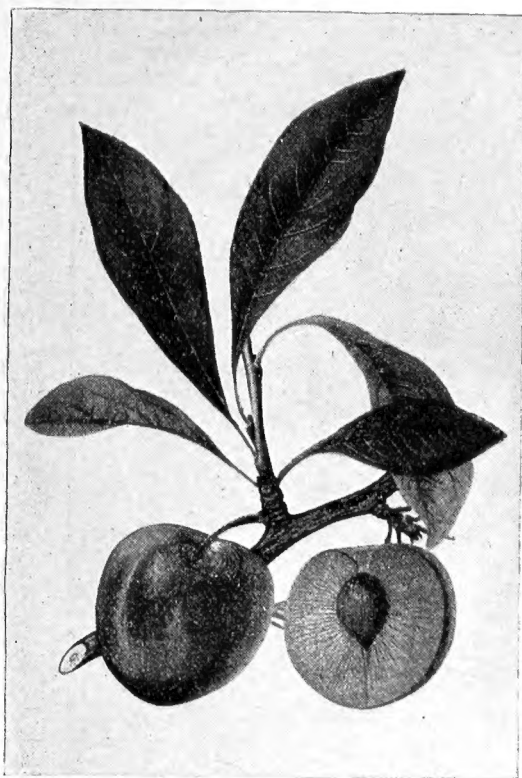
One hundred trees, 4 to 6 feet, baled, ready for shipping, will weigh about 160 pounds.

Plums

Price—on Myrobolan Root, 1 year, 4 to 6 feet, 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100
 " " " 1 year, 3 to 4 feet, 20c. " 1.50 " 12.00 "
 Special quotations on lots of 500 trees and over.

Bradshaw--Very large, dark violet red; flesh juicy and delicious, adhering partially to the pit. A fine shipping early plum. Sacramento county reports it blossoms late and is seldom injured by frost.

Burbank (New)—Imported by Mr. Luther Burbank, who thought so highly of it as to give it his name. Large, yellowish ground with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and very sweet when fully ripe. Exceedingly small pit. Remarkably strong grower. Bears quite young and heavily. Good shipper.



PLUM—BURBANK.
 (Reduced to one-sixth natural size.)

Cherry Plum—Medium size, pale red, sweet and juicy. Early shipments from the Vaca Valley and early districts sell at good prices. A remarkably early variety.

Clyman—A seedling of the Peach Plum, originating in the Napa Valley. Large, reddish purple; flesh firm. Freestone. Very vigorous and a heavy bearer. Highly valuable for shipping. The best of early plums.

Damson—Small, oval, purple with thick blue bloom. A favorite for preserves.

Diamond—From England. Large. A great acquisition as a shipping fruit.

Duane's Purple—Of grand size and handsome; reddish purple, lilac bloom; flesh juicy, moderately sweet and mild flavor. Adheres to the stone. Good shipper, and has brought high prices in the East.

Early Golden Drop—Small, bright yellow, sugary and rich. Freestone. Ripens early.

Green Gage—Rather small, round, color greenish yellow dotted with brown. Very juicy and sweet. Excellent for preserves.

Imperial Gage—Medium size, oval, greenish; flesh rich, juicy and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best canning plums.

Jefferson—A fine variety, large oval, yellow with reddish cheek; flesh very rich, juicy and of high flavor. Freestone. Slow grower, but very productive.

Kelsey Japan—Japanese. Very large, heart-shaped, reddish purple on yellow ground. Good grower, resisting drought in some districts. Bears liberally in certain parts of California. Good shipper.

Peach Plum—Large, roundish, brownish red; flesh rather coarse, but juicy, and of pleasant flavor. Shipswell to Eastern markets.

Quackenboss—Medium size; oval; deep purple; not very sweet. Good shipper.

Royal Hative—Medium size, roundish; skin Freestone. Largely grown for the Eastern mar-

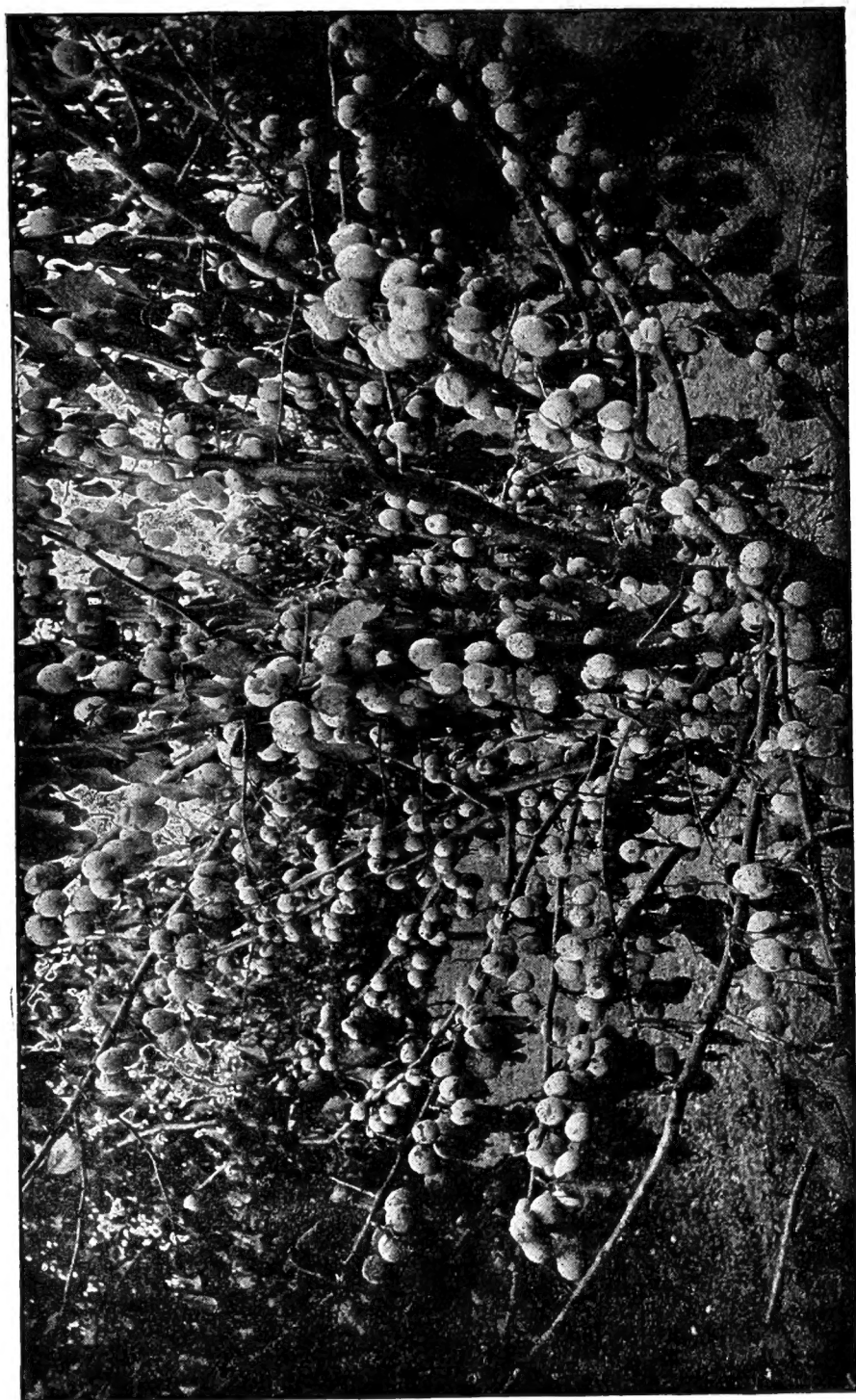
ket, because of earliness and shipping qualities.

Simon (*Prunus Simoni*)—A native of China. Of large size; brick-red color; flesh yellow and of peculiar flavor. Fine shipping variety. Thrifty and upright grower. Ripens in July.

Satsuma (Blood Plum of Satsuma)—Very large; skin dark red, lilac bloom; flesh dark red, firm, juicy. Makes superior jellies and jams. Pit very small. Clingstone. Very productive. Good shipper. Keeps several weeks after ripening. August.

Washington—Very large; roundish; deep yellow, with pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious. Freestone. An all-round good plum.

Yellow Egg—Very large and beautiful egg-shaped plum; flesh yellow, rather acid until fully ripe, when it sweetens. Clingstone.



SIX-YEAR-OLD TREE, SHOWING GREAT YIELDING CAPACITY OF PRUNE D'AGEN (FRENCH PRUNE.)

Prunes

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Price (Exclusive of French Prunes)—On Myroblan Root, 1 and 2 years, 4 to 6 feet, 25c.	\$2.00	\$15.00	
" " " " " " " " 1 " 3 to 4 " 20c.	1.50	12.00	
Price—Of French Prune on Myroblan and Peach Root, 1 year, 4 to 6 feet, 20c.	1.50	12.00	
" " " " " " " " 1 " 3 to 4 " 15c.	1.00	8.00	

Special quotations on lots of 500 trees and over.

Datte de Hungrie (Hungarian Date Prune)—Large, very long; skin dark purple, covered with whitish bloom; flesh greenish yellow, firm, with remarkably rich flavor resembling German Prune. Parts freely from the stone. A good drying prune.

Fellenberg (Large German Prune, Swiss Prune, Italian Prune)—Medium size; oval; dark purple; flesh juicy and delicious. Freestone. Good for drying. Vigorous and very productive.



FRENCH PRUNE. (Petite d'Agen.)
(Natural Size.)

French Prune (Petite d'Agen)—This is the prune now grown so extensively and successfully in California for drying purposes. Medium-sized; egg-shaped; violet purple; very rich and sugary. Highly prolific bearer.

German (Common Quetsche)—Long, oval and swollen on one side; skin purple with thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet. Freestone. September.

Hungarian (Pond's Seedling, Grosse Prune d'Agen)—The correct name of this is English Pond's Seedling, but for convenient reference we use the old name. Fruit very large, with tendency to come double; reddish violet, covered with a handsome bloom; very juicy and sweet. Good shipper.

Prunus Pissardi—A Persian variety with beautiful purple foliage, very ornamental. Fruit medium size; nearly round; dark purple; flesh pulpy, juicy, sweet.

Robe de Sargent—Medium size; oval; skin deep purple, approaching black, and covered with thick blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sugary, rich and luscious. Adheres slightly to stone. This variety makes a larger, darker-colored dried prune than the Prune d'Agen and has in some instances sold at a better price. The Robe de Sargent is a more vigorous grower than the Prune d'Agen; its leaves are larger and more glossy, and its fruit ripens a few days earlier.

Silver—Very large; oval; skin yellow. Makes a very attractive dried fruit, besides being a good shipper and canner. Bears heavily.

Tragedy—This is the earliest of all prunes and earlier than any plum. Good size; dark purple skin; yellowish green flesh; sweet and very rich. Commands a high price in the Eastern markets.

Peaches

The peach is a favorite crop in California, because of bearing soon after planting. (Three years after setting out a peach orchard the trees bear a crop.) It delights in a warm, light, deep, sandy loam, which must be well drained; and thrives to perfection on sediment lands bordering creek beds; also does well in the foothills, where some growers claim they can raise a finer flavored peach than in the valleys. Above all things, there must be good drainage.

We would advise the intending planter to make enquiries of us before deciding on varieties he shall set out. Thus he can learn which varieties are not affected by "curl leaf" in his locality. Some are less susceptible than others to this ailment; the locality, likewise, has much to do with it, some kinds being more affected in one section of the country than in another. Distance to plant, 18 to 20 feet apart, or 134 to 108 trees to the acre.

One hundred trees, 4 to 6 feet, baled, ready for shipping, will weigh about 140 pounds.

Price—1 year, 4 to 6 feet, 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100

" 1 " 3 to 4 " 15c. " 1.00 " 8.00 "

Special quotations on lots of 500 trees and over.

Peaches—Freestone

Ripening nearly in order named.

Briggs' May—Medium to large, round; skin white, with rich red cheek; flesh greenish white, melting rich and juicy. Firm enough for shipment.

Alexander—Most widely grown, being considered the best early variety; medium to large; greenish white, nearly covered with deep red; flesh firm, juicy and sweet. Bears transportation well.

Governor Garland—Very large; rich, rosy hue; delicious flavor and of exquisite fragrance. Best quality of early peach.



PEACH—EARLY CRAWFORD.

Peaches—Freestone—Continued

Early Imperial (New)—Originated with Mr. W. W. Smith, of Vacaville. Supposed to be the earliest yellow freestone. Fruit large, deep yellow with dark red cheek; flesh rich and very firm. Tree free from curl. Ripens about two weeks ahead of Early Crawford.

Yellow St. John—Large, orange yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored. Highly prized in Solano, Placer and Fresno counties.

Hale's Early—Medium to large, nearly round; skin greenish, mostly covered with red when ripe; flesh white, melting, juicy, rich and sweet. Fairly good for local market and shipping. Extensively grown.

Strawberry—Medium size, oval; skin marbled with deep red; flesh white. An excellent variety.

Foster—Large, yellow, very rich and juicy. Ripens a few days before Early Crawford, which it resembles.

Early Crawford—This is probably the most extensively grown of all peaches. Very large; color yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, excellent. Very productive.

Mary's Choice—Resembling Early Crawford, but ripening later. Grown extensively in Alameda, Butte, Santa Clara and Solano counties.

Elberta—Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy, rich, sweet and of excellent flavor. Grown extensively in the East, whence it comes recommended as an excellent shipping variety.

Newhall—Originated at San Jose. Very large; skin yellow with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and of rich vinous flavor. Ripens about one week before Late Crawford.

Late Crawford—Very large; roundish, yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and of rich, excellent flavor. Popular and an extensively grown variety; very subject, however, to curl leaf in certain localities.

Muir—The best of all peaches for drying, because it loses less than any other in the process. Has a delicious, rich, buttery, sweet flavor. The fruit is large to very large; skin pure yellow; flesh yellow. Excellent for canning.

Susquehanna—A large, handsome variety, nearly globular; skin rich yellow, with beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with a rich vinous flavor.

Picquet's Late—Large to very large. Round, sometimes a little flattened; skin yellow with a red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich and perfumed. A very desirable late peach.

Salway—A large, yellow, English peach, with deep yellow flesh; very juicy, melting and rich. The most valuable late market variety.

Wonderful—Extra large; color light yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine; flesh a rich light golden yellow, solid, of fine texture, very sweet, rich and luscious, colored at the pit. Good keeper.

Peaches—Clingstone

Ripening nearly in order named.

Tuskana (wrongly called Tuscan or Tustin Cling in this State)—Very large; yellow. The earliest fine cling variety; largely planted in interior valleys and foothills; very valuable for early shipping; ripens about same time as Early Crawford.

Blood Cling (Indian Red)—Large; skin-deep claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red; very juicy. A peculiar looking sort.

Chinese—Very large; oblong, creamy white, mottled; flesh white, juicy and of high flavor.

Lemon—Large; lemon-shaped; skin fine yellow; flesh firm, yellow, with rich sprightly flavor; slightly red at the pit.

Sellers—Very large; rich golden color. One of the best of clings, but a rather shy bearer. This, however, is offset by the generous size of the fruit. Ripens about the same time as Late Crawford.

Rumyon's Orange—Very large; yellow, with a dark crimson cheek; rich, sugary and vinous. Superior to the old Orange Cling.

Nichols' Orange—Large; yellow, with purple cheek; flesh yellow and good. Good grower and heavy bearer. Worthy of extensive culture.

McKevitt's—Very large; flesh very firm, fine-grained, sugary and rich; white to the pit. Excellent for shipping or canning. Tree remarkably strong in growth and free from disease. Very generally cultivated.

California—Very large; round, regular; color orange, almost completely covered with dark rich red; flesh deep yellow; flavor delicate, rich and vinous.

Heath—Described by Downing as the best of all clingstones. Very large; skin downy, creamy white, with faint blush of red. Especially adapted to interior regions or places free from curl.

McDevitt's—Uniformly large; rich, golden yellow, turning red when ripe; flesh very firm and solid and of superior flavor. Excellent shipper. Tree regular bearer.

Henrietta—A magnificent yellow cling of largest size; skin mostly covered with bright crimson. Hardy, productive and ripens late.

Apricots

California is the only State in the Union that can grow apricots to perfection. They thrive throughout the State except in the most northern counties and localities subject to late frosts. The planting of apricots will be largely increased in California in the years to come. The fruit is good for shipping, in the early districts, also for drying and for canning. The tree is long lived and troubled with but few enemies. It is a rapid grower, bears heavily and when quite young. Of late years it has been proven that the interior of Southern California, the so called Colorado Desert, and Arizona are suitable for growing early apricots for the Eastern markets.

We work apricots on peach stock, which for various reasons we regard most desirable for this purpose; one advantage being that gophers do not like the peach root. We also work them on the apricot and a few sorts on the myrobolan, the latter being suited to wet lands, where the peach or apricot would not succeed. Distance to plant, 25 feet apart, or 69 trees to the acre.

One hundred trees, 4 to 6 feet, baled, ready for shipping, will weigh about 150 pounds.

Price—1 year, 4 to 6 feet, 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12.50 per 100
1 year, 3 to 4 feet, 15c, " 1.25 " 10.00 "

Special quotations on lots of 500 trees and over.

Blenheim (Shipley)—Above medium; oval; deep yellow orange; juicy and fairly rich flesh. Vigorous grower. Regular and prolific bearer. Especially adapted to the bay counties, because reported not so constant a bearer in some other sections of the State. Fruit a little larger than the Royal, and usually better distributed on the trees, but requires to be well thinned. Ripens a little later than the Royal. An excellent variety.

Bragetti's French (New)—Originated in Stockton, Cal. Very large. Ripens and colors evenly on both sides. Firm and of good flavor. Satisfactory shipper. Highly esteemed for canning and ranking high as a dryer. A regular and prolific bearer. Ripens with the Royal.

Hemskirk—Large; roundish; skin orange with red cheek; flesh bright orange, tender, juicy, sprightly, with a rich, luscious, plum-like flavor. Ripens evenly on both sides. A general favorite throughout California. The tree is a hardy and regular bearer. Ripens a little later than the Royal.

Luizet—Of good quality, large size and ripens early.

Moorpark—Fruit is of generous size, roundish, rather flattened; flesh bright orange, quite firm and juicy, with rich, luscious flavor; parts easily from pit. The fruit attains a large size in California, but has the fault of ripening unevenly in most localities. The Santa Clara Valley leads in the growing of this variety, and in some cases it seems to ripen uniformly. The same result obtains in the upper San Joaquin Valley. This variety has, however, been almost wholly discarded in Southern California.

Newcastle—Medium size; round; rich, golden yellow, with brilliant red cheek in the sun; flavor rich and sweet. A regular and heavy bearer. Very early.

Peach—Very large, roundish, rather flattened; skin deep yellow in the shade, on the sunny side deep orange mottled with brown; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, highly flavored. Quite successfully grown in the warmer portions of the State.

Royal—A French variety, but the most generally cultivated sort in California. Large, when well thinned out; fine color and flavor. Good bearer. Ripens early. A favorite with the canners, and also an excellent variety for drying.

St. Ambrose—Very large; flesh sugary and juicy. Does well in the inland counties.

Sparks' Mammoth—This new and promising variety originated from seed planted on the place of the late Mr. W. W. Sparks of Ventura, Cal. Described in the Pacific Rural Press of August, 1893, as: "Extra large, equaling the Moorpark in size; smooth and symmetrical; ripens with the Royal, but far excels that popular sort in both size and shipping qualities. Flesh juicy, very rich and of the finest flavor. Pronounced 'by leading canners as 'the best.' Is also a heavy drier, but will doubtless be most valuable as an early sort for shipping East. A regular and abundant bearer." This variety—Price, 1 year, 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each, \$4.00 per 10.

We also grow **Blenheims** and **Royals** on Myrobolan root.

Price—1 year, 4 to 6 feet, 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100
1 year, 3 to 4 feet, 20c. " 1.50 " 12.50 "

Special quotations on lots of 500 trees and over.

Nectarines

The nectarine, like its near relative, the peach, reaches perfection in California. It has not proven of great commercial value in the past, but we believe that in the future it will meet with merited appreciation, as it makes an excellent dried fruit. There have been of late quite a number of large plantings of this fruit. It seems to take most kindly to a warm climate. Distance to plant, 20 feet apart, or 108 trees to the acre.

One hundred trees, 4 to 6 feet, baled, ready for shipping, will weigh about 140 pounds.

Price—One year, 4 to 6 feet, 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100
 3 to 4 " 15c. " 1.00 " 8.00 "

Special quotations on lots of 500 trees and over.

Boston—Large and handsome; bright yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow to the stone; sweet, though not rich; of peculiar, yet pleasant, flavor. Freestone. A general favorite in California.

Early Newington—Large; skin pale green, but nearly covered with bright red and coated with thin bloom; flesh greenish white, but red at the pit, which adheres closely; sugary, rich, juicy. Excellent.

Lord Napier—Large; pale cream color with dark red cheek; flesh white, melting, tender and juicy, separating freely from the stone. A very excellent variety and the earliest.

New White—Large; skin white; flesh white, tender and very juicy, of rich vinous flavor. Pit small and free. Easy to grow wherever nectarines thrive.

Olmstead—Large; red cheek; flesh, yellow, rich, juicy and tender. Freestone. One of the best varieties.

Victoria—Large; greenish yellow, crimson on the sunny side; flesh rich and sweet. Finest of all the English varieties.

Quinces

This fruit is well known, hence description is unnecessary. Hitherto quinces have had but little commercial value, with the exception of a few for the home and Eastern markets.

Distance to plant, 16 feet apart, or 170 trees to the acre.

One hundred trees, 4 to 5 feet, baled, ready for shipping, will weigh about 140 pounds.

Price—4 to 5 feet, 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$15.00 per 100
 Special quotations on lots of 500 trees and over.

Apple or Orange—Large; bright yellow; the best. Ripe August and September.

Champion—Very large; flesh cooks as tenderly as an apple, not having hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. Highly productive, especially so while young.

Chinese—A most extraordinary fruit; oblong; of immense size, often weighing two to two and a half pounds; growth rapid and distinct.

Ren's Mammoth—A very large and fine variety of the Orange quince; strong grower and very productive.

Portugal—Very large; turns a fine purple or deep crimson when cooked; exquisite flavor.

Figs

For proper ripening and maturing the fig must be planted in the milder sections of the State, where the nights are warm. Some of the hardier sorts, however, do well in cooler localities. It is still a problem whether the fig will prove a commercial success in California. The trees should have little or no pruning when once shaped, and, if planted in orchard form, should have abundance of room. Thirty feet is none too much space between rows. A shorter-lived tree may be set out between the trees. The roots of the fig tree being very tender, should be kept moist when planting. Figs need some watering in the summer.

One hundred trees, 4 to 6 feet, baled, ready for shipping, will weigh about 140 pounds.

Price—4 to 6 feet, 40c. each, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100
 3 to 4 " 30c. " 2.50 " 20.00 "
 Special quotations on lots of 500 trees and over.

California Black—A well known local variety. Large, dark purple, almost black when fully ripe. Makes a good dried fig. Tree grows to a very large size, and gives immense yield.

San Pedro—Large, nearly round and somewhat flattened; bright, deep yellow in the sun; pulp rather coarse, but sweet; good flavor. Requires warm situation to reach perfection. Tree large and upright.

Smyrna—Large, light brown, very sweet. Adapts itself to different climates.

Figs—Continued



FIG—WHITE ADRIATIC.
(Reduced to two-thirds natural size.)

White Adriatic—One of the leading figs planted in California. Has only of late years proved profitable, although in California about twenty years. Fruit above medium size, skin white and thin; pulp red, fine, exceedingly aromatic. Changes to an amber color when dried. Tree a strong and healthy grower.

Nut Bearing Trees

Almonds

Suitableness of soil and climate is all important in the culture of the almond. Almonds are now being planted on the higher lands in coast valleys, where freedom from fog and direct winds is assured. Tempered breezes, however, are rather an advantage than otherwise. Successful growing has also been done at various points in the interior valleys and foothills. Almonds like a light, dry, warm soil. Heavy, poorly-drained land had better be utilized for something else. Very little pruning is needed once the tree is formed. European varieties have not as yet been grown in California with success, but many seedling varieties have been raised here of late years, which have borne satisfactorily every year. It is desirable to mix the varieties when planting, that they may have the benefit of cross-fertilization. Distance to plant, 20 or 25 feet apart, or 108 and 69 trees, respectively, to the acre.

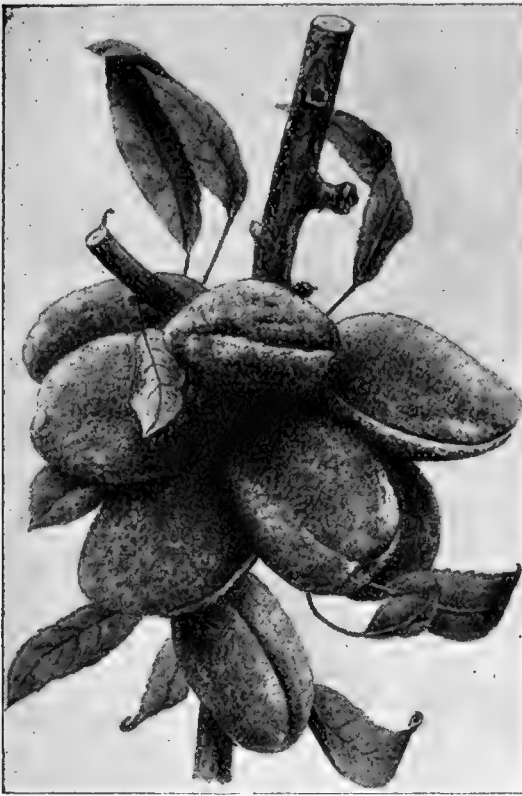
One hundred trees, 4 to 6 feet, baled, ready for shipping, will weigh about 150 pounds.

Price—One year, 4 to 6 feet, 20c. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100
3 to 4 " 15c. " 1.00 " 8.00

California Paper Shell—Shell very tender; kernel large, white, sweet and relishing. Very heavy bearer. Sold at high prices in Eastern markets last season.

Copes' Seedling—Good size; soft shell; nut heavy and ripens early; hulls very easily; kernel long and of good flavor; resembles the "Jordan," and consequently commands the highest price for confections. Tree rapid grower, strong and stubby; limbs grow very erect.

Almonds—Continued



ALMONDS—I. X. L.
(Reduced to one-quarter natural size.)

Commercial (Harriott's Seedling)—From Visalia; said to be a sure cropper. Shells softer than the Languedoc. Quite large; long, of peculiar shape; kernel sweet.

Golden State—Shell soft; a little larger than the Languedoc; well filled with smooth-skinned meat. Fruit parts from shell readily and if left on the tree drops out. Ripens four or five weeks earlier than the Languedoc.

I. X. L.—Following is description given by the introducer: "Tree a sturdy, rather upright grower with large leaves; nuts large, with, as a rule, single kernels; hulls easily, no machine being needed, nor is any bleaching necessary; shell soft but perfect; it bears heavily and regularly."

La Prima—One of the latest introductions. Tree a uniform and symmetrical grower; nut resembles Ne Plus Ultra, but is somewhat larger; not borne in clusters, but evenly distributed throughout the tree.

Languedoc—Large; shell thin; kernel sweet. Regularity of bearing increased by planting with other varieties.

Lewelling's Prolific—"Soft shell; a good many come double; tree fairly good grower, somewhat spreading in its habit; not so upright as the I. X. L., nor so willowy as the Nonpareil, but from eight years' observation the best bearer by far of any almond I know."

J. D. SMITH.

Ne Plus Ultra—Tree sturdy, upright, rigid grower, but not so rigid as the I. X. L.; twigs not at all willowy; leaves rather large; extremely prolific, producing in bunches all over the twigs; nut large and long, almost always of one kernel; fine flavor; hulls readily; paper shell.

Nonpareil—A paper shell variety. An extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer. Tree of weeping habit. Nut large.

Chestnuts

In California the chestnut is not extensively cultivated for commercial results. It is a highly ornamental tree. Requires heavy, clayey soil.

American Sweet—Our native species. Smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter.

Price—4 to 5 feet, 50c. each, \$4.00 per 10

Italian or Spanish—A highly ornamental tree of free growth, valued for its beautiful foliage and useful timber. The nut is sweet and, usually, large.

Price—4 to 5 feet, 50c. each, \$4.00 per 10

Japan Mammoth—Fruit very large. Tree bears when quite young.

Price—4 to 5 feet, 50c. each, \$4.00 per 10

Maron de Lyon—The largest of French chestnuts. Roundish, sweet and well flavored. Tree very productive.

Price—4 to 5 feet, 75c. each, \$5.00 per 10

Maron Combauc—This is also a valuable variety. Fruit very large, and kernel sweet.

Price—4 to 5 feet, 75c. each, \$5.00 per 10



CHESTNUT.

Filberts

English Red—Medium size, shell thick, kernel has peculiar but excellent flavor.

Price—3 to 4 feet, 75c. each, \$5.00 per 10

Kentish Cob—Very large; kernel full and of rich flavor. A great bearer.

Price—3 to 4 feet, 75c. each, \$5.00 per 10

Purple Leaved—This is an exceedingly ornamental tree, as well as productive of excellent fruit. Foliage deep purple or red color.

Price 3 to 4 feet, 75c. each, \$5.00 per 10

Walnuts—Native Varieties

Price—8 to 10 feet, 50c. each, \$4.00 per 10

6 to 8 feet, 40c. " 3.00 "

4 to 6 feet, 35c. " 2.50 "

American Black—This species of walnut is a common and stately tree in the Middle and Western States. It makes a fine and stately ornamental tree, produces large crops of rich and oily nuts, of no commercial value.

California Black—A native California variety. The timber is valuable. Stately avenue tree.

Walnuts—European Varieties

In the southern part of the State, where it is planted extensively, the walnut is a paying crop. The trees should be planted 30 feet apart, or 43 to the acre. A shorter-lived fruit can be planted between the trees.

Chaberte—A most valuable French variety, nuts very large and of regular and attractive shape. Kernel extra fine quality. Tree is very productive; bears young, and develops bloom late in spring.

Price—4 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each, \$10.00 per 10

English—So well known, hardly necessary to describe. Being raised from seed, size and thickness of nuts vary. This variety is slow to come into bearing.

Price—4 to 6 feet, 35c. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100
3 to 4 feet, 25c. " 2.00 " 18.00 "

Walnuts—European Varieties—Continued

Franquette—Recommended for large size and fine quality of the nut. Tree blooms late.

Price—4 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each, \$10.00 per 10

Præparturien—Dwarf habit. A very early bearing variety, trees six feet in height having heavy crops. Nuts generous size and of choice flavor. Its wood matures before winter.

Price—4 to 6 feet, 50c. each, \$4.00 per 10

Santa Barbara Soft Shell—A variety originating at Santa Barbara, California. Tree a vigorous grower, as well as an early and abundant bearer. Nut large, shell thin, kernel sweet, white and readily extracted.

Price—4 to 6 feet, 35c. each, \$2.50 per 10. \$20.00 per 100
3 to 4 feet, 25c. " 2.00 " 18.00 "

Japanese Walnut

Following is the description given by a prominent authority: "This species grows wild in the northern part of Japan. The leaves are of immense size. The nuts, which are produced in great abundance, grow in clusters of fifteen or twenty and have a thicker shell than the English walnut, but not as thick as the Black walnut. The meat is sweet, of prime quality, of flavor like the Butternut, but less oily, and far superior. The tree is vigorous, handsome and bears when young."

Price—4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per 10

Pecan Nut

A very beautiful and symmetrical tree, and in California bears at from eight to ten years from the seed, and so far as experience indicates bears regular and satisfactory crops. There has, however, been some complaint that the nuts do not fill properly.

Price—4 to 5 feet, 50c. each, \$4.00 per 10

Pistachio Nut (*Pistacia vera*)

A small tree, producing, a nut similar to the almond, but green and very delicious; a desirable table oil is also made from the nut. It is extensively cultivated in the south of Europe.

Price—4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10



OLIVES, SHOWING GROWTH.

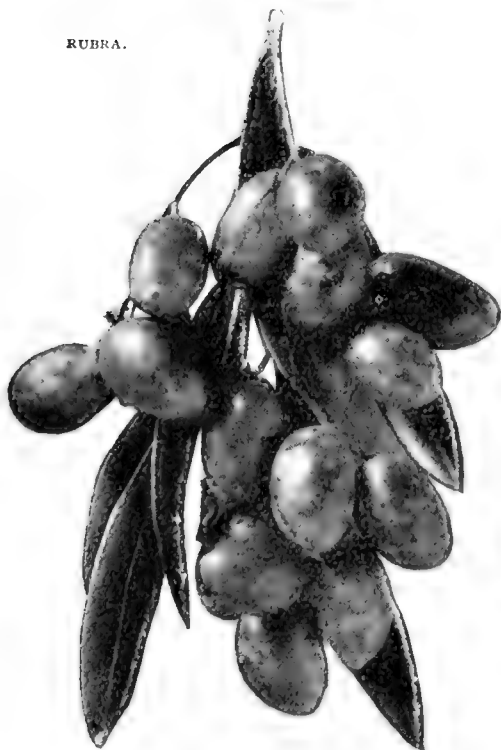
MANZANILLO.



THE QUEEN.



RUBRA.



RECALIS.



OLIVES—REDUCED TO TWO-THIRDS NATURAL SIZE.
 [From Photographs taken in our Orchard at Menlo Park, November 20, 1894.]
 THESE PICTURES SHOW EXACT COMPARISON OF SIZES.

Olives

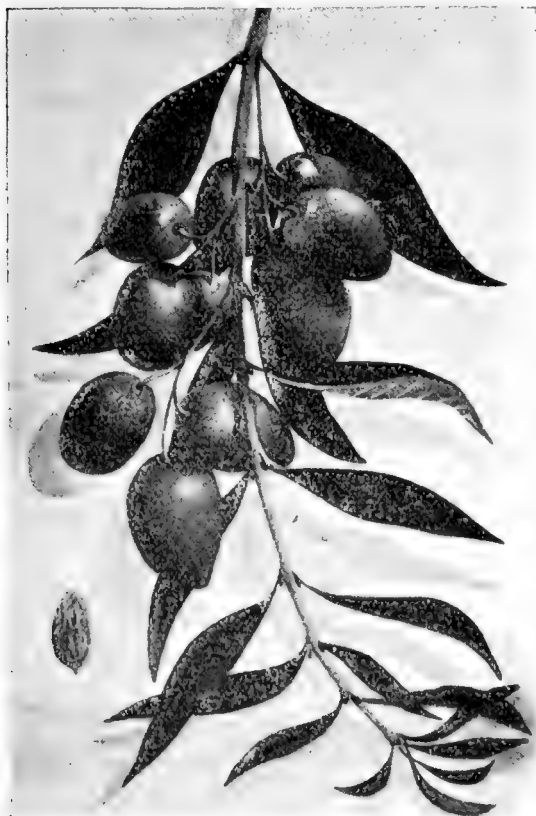
No fruit is gaining in public favor of late years more steadily than the olive. Some portions of California are peculiarly adapted to its culture. There is now less objection to olive growing than formerly. People have objected because the trees took so long to come into bearing. Of late, however, new varieties have been introduced which bear at an early age. Many large olive orchards have been planted in the last few years and the indications are that California will yet be chief of the olive producing countries of the world.

The olive thrives in various kinds of soil. It grows satisfactorily on hillsides and in some places where no other fruit will grow. But it must not be inferred that any kind of soil will do. Warmth and good drainage are essentials. February and March are the months for olive planting. The side branches should be trimmed to within an inch of the main stem. Be careful the roots are not exposed to the wind and sun. Distance for planting, 25 feet apart, or 69 trees to the acre.

One hundred trees, baled, ready for shipping, will weigh about 160 pounds.

Price—1 to 6 feet, strong, 50c. each, \$4.00 per 10, \$35.00 per 100
 " 3 to 4 " " 45c. " 3.50 " \$27.50 "
 Special quotations on lots of 500 trees and over.

Columella—A valuable acquisition, because of its superior quality and productiveness; is a strong grower and will thrive even in poor soil. The quality of the product is, however, more or less affected by the condition of the soil. Before maturity the Columella is one of the most desirable varieties for pickling, the fruit being bright yellow, large and containing very little bitterness.



OLIVE—MISSION.
 (Reduced to one-fourth natural size.)

Macrocarpa—Of dwarf habit; fruit quite large, reddish black when matured. Ripens in October. For pickling exclusively. In warm, dry, elevated situations this variety grows and fruits to perfection. Should never be planted in low, damp ground.

Manzanillo—Fruit large and of regular orange shape; color deep blue black with many white specks. Freestone and consequently highly prized for pickling. The oil is high grade. Tree rapid grower and very prolific. Ripens in October.

Nevadillo Blanco—Of medium size, well set on, and its numerous branchlets usually bent with the weight of the fruit. It is for oil only, of which it yields an abundant supply of finest grade. Ripens early.

Polymorpha—Fruit large, light-colored, and producing oil of excellent quality. An abundant and regular bearer. Fruit grows in clusters.

Oblonga—An immense bearer; fruit long and oval. Tree has weeping habit, branches like a willow. Good for pickles and oil.

Regalis—Very fertile. Fruit large and round. It is used solely for pickling.

Rubra—A remarkable variety, bearing heavy and regular crops of medium-sized fruit. Best suited for oil. One of the sweetest kinds, and freestone. Oil is of highest grade. The tree a very rapid grower, doing well in most soils at all suited to olive culture. A greater success than any other variety in dry hilly situations, unfit for the growth of any tree. Commences to bear when quite young.

Olives—Mission and Redding Picholine.

Price—1 to 6 feet, strong, 35c. each, \$2.75 per 10, \$20.00 per 100
 " 3 to 4 " " 30c. " 2.00 " 17.50 "
 Special quotations on lots of 500 trees and over

Mission—The variety found at the old Missions, introduced by the Spanish Padres, and until recently the only sort cultivated in California. It still ranks as one of the most vigorous, productive, hardy and long-lived varieties. It is the most extensively cultivated sort in California, and can be found in almost every county of the State. It is thrifty and vigorous and yields a fine oil. Can be used for pickling. Ripens late.

Olives—Continued

Redding Picholine—Fruit small, but tree yields immensely. The fruit, ripe or green, makes sweet, delicious pickles, and the finest quality.

OLIVES—NOVELTY

THE QUEEN—As illustration shows, we have this variety fruiting in our orchard at Menlo Park and it more than comes up to our expectations, being wonderfully large, a good grower and heavy bearer.

Orders booked this season for next year's delivery. Prices on application.

Oranges

The orange, for commercial results, is planted largely in Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego counties in the southern part of the State, and in the Sierra foothills and the east side of the Sacramento Valley in the northern part. Oranges ripen earlier in the northern than in the southern part of the State.

Price—4 to 5 feet, balled, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10
 " 3 to 4 " " 1.00 " 7.50 "

Special quotations on lots of 100 trees and over.

Maltese Blood—A popular variety. Fruit small to medium, pulp streaked and mottled with red; has few seeds. Tree thornless and of dwarf habit. Hardier than the Washington Navel, and more generous bearer.

Mediterranean Sweet—Fruit medium to large, very solid, and has few seeds. Ripens late, often not until May or June. Tree thornless and of dwarf habit. Is inclined to overbear.

St. Michael—Fruit medium to small, round, thin-skinned, sweet, melting, and of good flavor. Tree very prolific.

Valencia Late—This variety does not come into bearing as young as some of the other varieties, which is in its favor, as this allows the tree to attain larger size and in the long run give greater yield. Fruit ripens late, thus being available for the market when the other fruits have gone out, there by realizing a large price. The fruit is large, oblong and firm.



ORANGE—WASHINGTON NAVEL.

Oranges—Continued

Washington Navel (Bahia, Riverside Navel)—Most popular of all foreign varieties grown in this State. Fruit large, solid and heavy; skin smooth and of finest texture; very juicy, high flavored, with melting pulp; is nearly seedless. Tree prolific bearer, medium thorny, rapid grower, but does not become very large. Bears when quite young, commencing as early as one year from the bud. Ripens early.

Oranges—Japanese Varieties

We have the leading kinds. Trees are of dwarf habit, and fruit when very small.

Price—Pot grown, 60c. each, \$5 per 10

Lemons

The lemon product of California is small. The tree is less hardy than the orange and is otherwise more exacting in its requirements. For this reason it is probable that a much smaller area of California is adapted to the production of the lemon for commercial purposes.

The lemon requires a practically frostless situation; it delights in a sandy loam, although it succeeds in other kinds of soil.

Price—4 to 5 feet, balled, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10
3 to 4 feet, 1.00 " 7.50 "

Special quotations on lots of 100 trees and over.

Eureka—A native of California. Fruit medium size; sweet rind; excellent keeper. Leaves inclined to curl; scant foliage. Fruit produced at extremities of branches and liable to get sunburnt, but this difficulty generally overcome by allowing branches to hang low and pruning little.

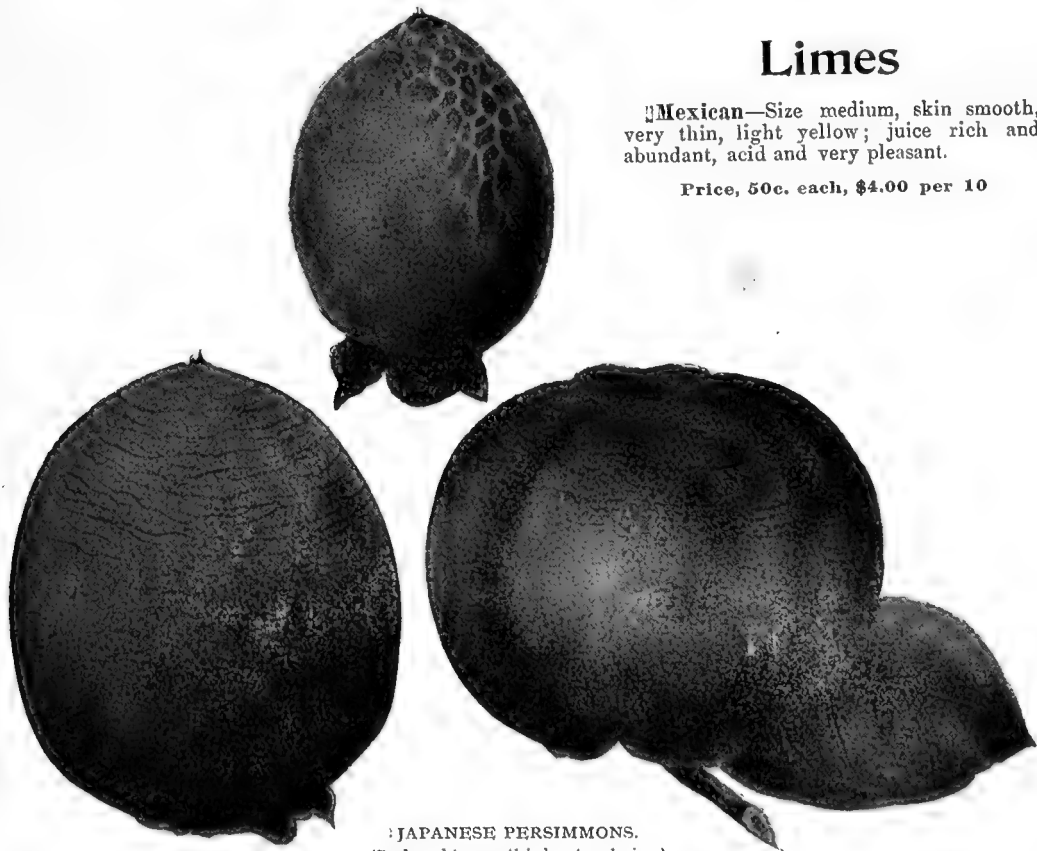
Lisbon—Fruit uniformly medium size; fine-grained; sweet rind; flavor strong acid. Very few seeds. Good keeper; tree is strong grower, prolific bearer and makes a larger tree than any other variety.

Villa Franca—Considered the finest lemon grown. Fruit medium size; oblong; rind thin; acid, strong, juicy; nearly seedless. Tree thornless; branches spreading and somewhat drooping; foliage abundant to protect fruit from the sun. Said to be hardier than other imported varieties.

Limes

Mexican—Size medium, skin smooth, very thin, light yellow; juice rich and abundant, acid and very pleasant.

Price, 50c. each, \$4.00 per 10



JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.
(Reduced to one-third natural size.)

Persimmons

Japanese (*Diospyros kaki*)

A beautiful Japanese fruit. Tree highly ornamental. Fruit, when fully ripe, delicious. Some ripen very late in the season, when the tree has lost nearly all its leaves.

Price—3 to 4 feet, 40c. each, \$3.00 per 10

The following varieties *sweeten naturally*:

Daidai-maru—Round; medium size.

Gosho-gaki—Flat; very sweet and juicy.

Hyakume—Oblong; ripens in September; one of the earliest.

The following variety hardly ever loses its astringency, unless by artificial means:

Hachiya—Long; very good when dried.

Kuro-kuma—Flattened; very sweet.

Nitari—Pointed; medium size.

Tsuru-no-ko—Medium size.

American

The well-known native species, with large, smooth, glossy leaves. Fruit the size of a crab apple and reddish yellow.

Price—4 to 6 feet, 40c. each, \$3.00 per 10

Loquats (*Eriobotrya Japonica*)



LOQUAT. (Reduced to one-third natural size.)

The loquat is widely grown in California as an ornamental tree, and a small amount of fruit is profitably marketed each year. It blossoms in the early winter months and fruit is ripe in March and April and commands a good price in the markets, as there is a scarcity of fruit then. Its flavor is refreshing and delicious. We offer the following varieties:

Japonica—This is a new variety, four or five times larger than the old sorts.

Price—1½ feet, \$1.00 each

Grafted Variety—Large fruit.

Price—3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10

Seedlings.

Price—4 to 5 feet, 50c. each, \$4.00 per 10

3 to 4 feet, 35c. " \$3.00 "

Grapes

Foreign Table and Raisin Varieties

Price—10 each, 40c. per 10, \$2.50 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000

Special quotations on larger quantities,

Black Ferrara—One of the most valuable grapes for shipping; color black, bunches large, fine flavor.

Black Hamburg—A fine, tender grape, producing large, magnificent, compact bunches; berries black, very large and oblong. A great favorite everywhere.



GRAPE—BLACK HAMBURG.
(Reduced to one-sixth natural size)

Black Morocco—A long, showy grape. Bunches large; berries large, oval; skin thick, dark red, becoming black when fully ripe; flesh tolerably sweet and rich. Ripens late and keeps well.

California or Mission—A well-known variety. A strong, sturdy grower, bearing large, black, medium-sized berries. Valuable for wine.

Chasselas de Fontainbleau (White Sweetwater)—Bunches large and compact; berries medium size, round; skin thin, transparent, greenish yellow; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and richly flavored. One of the best early grapes.

Cornichon—Berries very large, oblong, covered with a beautiful bloom; skin rather thick and dark. A good shipping sort.

Flame-Colored Tokay—Bunches very large and handsomely formed; berries large; skin, thick, pale red, or flame-colored; flesh firm, sweet, with a sprightly and very good flavor. A splendid shipping variety.

Muscat of Alexandria—Bunches large, long and loose; berries large, slightly oval, pale amber when ripe, covered with a thin, white bloom; flesh firm, brittle, exceedingly sweet and rich; fine flavored. The variety most extensively planted for raisins.

Muscat Hamburg—Bunches large; berries large, roundish, inclining to oval; skin thin, tough, dark reddish purple, covered with a thin, blue bloom; pulp juicy, rich and sugary. Strongly resembles the Muscat in flavor.

Rose of Peru—Bunches very large; berries large, oval; skin thick, brownish black; flesh tender, juicy, rich and sprightly. A fine market variety.

Sultana—Bunches compact, tapering; berries large, long and conical; skin thin, green, semi-transparent, becoming pale yellow as it ripens; pulp tender, seedless and flavored much like the Sweetwater.

Thompson's Seedless—A seedless variety, resembling the Sultana in some respects, but in others much superior. The vine is exceedingly prolific and the fruit very fine. The absence of seeds renders it valuable as a raisin for baking.

White Corinth—Bunches small; berries very small; skin yellowish white, changing to amber; very juicy, sub-acid. Seedless.

Zante—Bunches large, loose; berries round, very small, seedless. *This is the currant of commerce.*

Grapes—Foreign Wine Varieties

[Price—10c. each, 50c. per 10, \$3.00 per 100, \$20.00 per 1000]

Special quotations on larger lots.

Cabernet Franc—Bunches a little below medium, slightly shouldered, not very compact; berries small, black; a fair bearer when pruned long; a Bordeaux variety, making a wine of high quality.

Charbono—Bunches large, long; berries round, black; a heavy bearer, and excellent for wine.

Cinsant—An excellent wine and table variety.

Gutedel—Bunches medium-sized, compact, cylindrical; berries large, roundish oval; skin thin, pale amber when ripe, covered with thin white bloom; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and highly flavored. A fine wine or table variety.

Grapes—Foreign Wine Varieties—Continued

Johannisberg Riesling—The most celebrated grape of the Rhine, producing the celebrated Hock Wines. Bunches medium size, compact; berries rather small and round; skin thin; flesh tender and juicy, sweet and highly flavored.

Mondeuse—Bunches large and long, pyramidal, shouldered; berries medium, black; a heavy bearer and produces a good wine with a great amount of tannin. This grape is also called the Gros Syrah.

Palomino—An abundant and regular bearer, making a good white wine. Bunch large, rather loose; berry full medium, pale green, with yellowish tinge; juicy and sweet.

Sauvignon Blanc—A Sauterne variety. Bunches small, compact, cylindrical; berries medium, slightly elliptical. Produces a wine of high quality. Vine a good bearer. The celebrated Chateau Yquem wine is made from this grape and the Semillon, with the addition of a small amount of Raisinotte. The proportions used are: two-thirds Semillon, one-third Sauvignon, and about five per cent. Raisinotte.

Zinfandel—Bunches large, compact; berries round, dark purple, covered with a heavy bloom. A valuable claret wine grape. Succeeds well in most any climate.

Grapes—American Varieties

Price—15c. each, \$1.00 per 10, \$6.00 per 100

Catawba—Bunches medium size; berries large, coppery color, covered with a thin, lilac bloom; juicy, sweet and musky.

Concord—Bunches compact, rather large; berries large, globular, almost black, covered with a fine bloom, juicy, sweet and pleasant.

Delaware—One of the best of American Grapes. Bunches medium, compact; berries medium, round, beautiful light red; pulp sweet and tender; juice abundant, rich and vinous.

Diana—Medium size, round, pale red, with thin lilac bloom; flesh tender, sweet and juicy, with a strong musk flavor. Vigorous and productive.

Isabella—A strong growing variety, specially adapted for arbors; bunches good size, somewhat loose; berries quite large, oval, black, covered with a blue bloom; juicy, sweet, and rich, with a slight musky aroma.

Moore's Early—Probably the most valuable early grape yet produced, combining hardiness, size, beauty, quality, productiveness and earliness among its desirable qualities. Bunch large; berry large, round, black.

THE PIERCE

A sport from the Isabella. The foliage is remarkably large, and the vine an exceedingly strong grower, as well as prolific bearer. Some clusters weigh as much as 40 pounds. Berries very large; black with light bloom; when ripe, exceedingly sweet, delicious and slightly aromatic. It is a capital shipper, and brings a good price in the San Francisco market.

Price—25c. each, \$2.00 per 10.

Riparia—Much used for grafting on, because never affected with phylloxera.

Price—\$3.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000

Small Fruits

Currants

Price—10c. each, \$1.00 per 10, \$5.00 per 100

Black Grape—Much resembles Ogden Black, but the plant is perhaps a stronger and more vigorous grower.

Cherry—Fruit of the largest size; bunches short; berries large, deep red. A valuable market sort.

Fay's Prolific—This new currant continues to maintain all the claims made for it. It is as large as the Cherry, more uniform, fruit less acid, fully as productive, and decidedly earlier.

Gondoin Red—Bunches very long, more so than Red Dutch, and berries larger, brighter red, and rather more acid than it; of rapid and unusually tall growth. This and the preceding variety, although not so large as the Cherry currant, are much better adapted to the hot interior localities than the latter variety.

White Dutch—Bunches long; berries yellowish white, nearly transparent; very sweet and agreeable. Sometimes used for making Currant wine.

White Grape—Bunches moderately long; berries very large, whitish yellow, sweet and good. The finest of the white sorts.

Gooseberries—American

Price—20c. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100

Downing—An upright, vigorous grower; fruit good size, roundish oval, whitish green; skin smooth, flesh soft, juicy and very good.

Houghton's Seedling—A vigorous grower; fruit medium size, roundish, inclining to oval; skin smooth, pale red; flesh tender, sweet and good. Entirely free from mildew.

Smith's Improved—A strong, upright grower; fruit light green, sweet and excellent. Very productive, and not apt to mildew.

Gooseberries—English

Price—20c. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100



GOOSEBERRY—BERKELEY.

Berkeley—(Dwinelle, Kelsey, New French)—Under all the foregoing names this variety has been introduced here. It has been sufficiently tried to determine its qualities and characteristics; is immensely prolific, large and handsome; ripens early; was never known to mildew enough to injure the crop. Always commands the highest market price.

Champion, or Oregon Improved—A new variety, introduced here from Oregon, where it originated. Fruit large, round. An immense bearer, and entirely free from mildew.

Crown Bob—Large, roundish, oval; red, hairy; of first quality; an abundant bearer.

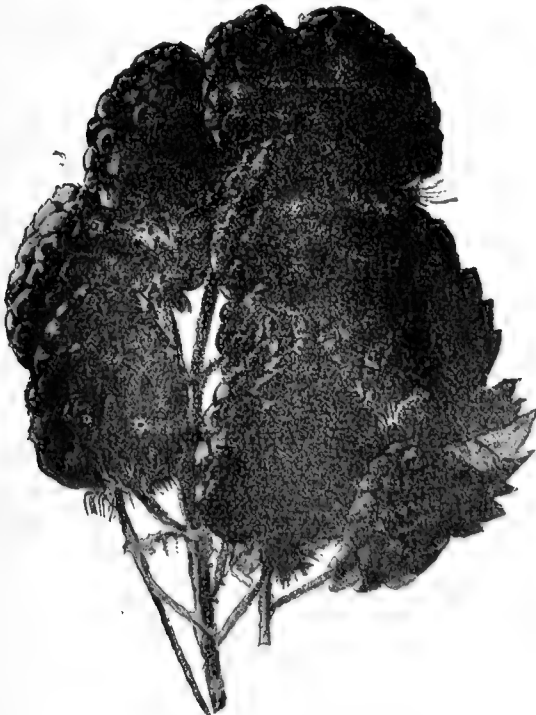
Industry (Whinham's)—This is said to be the best English gooseberry yet introduced. It is of vigorous upright growth, a great cropper, and as yet has shown no signs of mildew. The berries are of the largest size, dark red and hairy, rich and agreeable.

Whitesmith (Woodward)—Large, roundish, oblong; skin white and downy; of excellent flavor. Bush erect and a good bearer.

Dewberries

Price—15c. each, \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100

Lucretia—A trailing variety of the blackberry, producing an abundance of large, glossy, black, handsome fruit of excellent quality. The fruit ripens early and the plant does not sucker.



BLACKBERRY—KIT TATINNY.

MAMMOTH WHITE

Price—20c. each, \$1.50 per 10

Blackberries

Price—10c. each, 50c. per 10, \$3.00 per 100, \$12.50 per 1000

Crandall's Early—Large, firm and very good flavor. It ripens fully two weeks before any other sort and continues to bear through the whole blackberry season. The best sort.

Early Harvest—A very early variety of medium size and fair quality.

Evergreen—Introduced here from Oregon; origin unknown; beautiful, cut-leaved foliage, which it retains during the winter; berries large, black, sweet, rich and delicious. It continues to ripen from July to November, which makes it one of the best berries for family use.

Kittatinny—Fruit large, roundish conical, rich glossy black; firm, juicy, sweet and excellent; the variety almost exclusively planted for market.

Lawton—Fruit large; ripens late; very productive.

Wilson Junior—A seedling of Wilson's Early; larger, earlier and better than its parent

Raspberries—Red Varieties

Price—10c. each, 50c. per 10, \$3.00 per 100, \$12.50 per 1000

Cuthbert—(Queen of the Market)—The largest, handsomest, and best red raspberry cultivated; bears transportation well. Very productive.

Hansell—Very early, hardy and vigorous, producing two crops each year, in early spring and fall. Fruit medium to large, bright crimson, firm, fine flavor. Very productive.

Herstine—Large, oblong, crimson, moderately firm, juicy, sub-acid, good flavor. An abundant bearer. One of the best.

Raspberries—Yellow Varieties

Price, 15c. each, \$1.00 per 10, \$6.00 per 100

Caroline—A very productive variety; fruit very large, of bright orange color.

Golden Queen—A seedling or "sport" of the Cuthbert, and in hardiness and vigorous growth of plant resembling that variety; fruit of large size; color beautiful yellow; flavor excellent.

Yellow Antwerp—A strong, vigorous grower; fruit large, conical, of a pale yellow color; has a fine, mild, sweet flavor.

Raspberries—Black-cap Varieties

Price, 10c. each, 75c. per 10, \$5.00 per 100

Davison's Thornless—An early, desirable variety; canes almost entirely thornless; fruit fair size, very sweet and finely flavored.

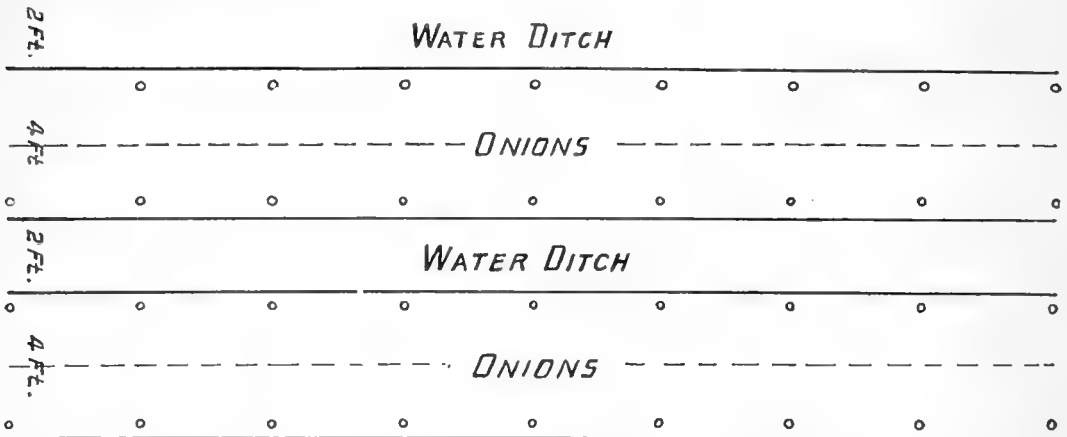
Gregg—The largest of the black-cap varieties. Fruit firm, black, productive and of fine quality.

Mammoth Cluster—A strong grower; berries large and of good quality; very productive.

Ohio—A great producer; the most profitable of all sorts; berry almost as large as Gregg, but of finer quality.

Strawberries

The strawberry season in California is from April till the end of October. As a rule strawberries are a paying crop. The plants should be set out in the late fall or early winter months. For field culture they should be planted 1 to 1½ feet in the row and four feet between the rows, leaving a water ditch about 2 feet, as per diagram below.



At the time of planting the ground should be in good condition and moistened, either by irrigation or rains. Be sure that the land is even, so that the water will run. During the first year some other crop is usually planted between the rows, onions as a rule. It is usual to go over the beds in the fall with a sickle and cut off the old crop of leaves close to the root crown; care, however, must be taken to clean up the plantation before the rains set in. The same strawberry beds may be used four years in succession and should then be replanted. Pistillate varieties must not be set by themselves. The sorts most largely grown in the State, however, have perfect flowers.

For home culture plant strawberries 1 to 2 feet apart and treat the same as in field culture. Do not give surface watering with the hose, because this bakes the top of the ground to a crust; but with a hoe make a little trench alongside of the rows for the water to run in.

Strawberries—Continued



STRAWBERRIES.

New Varieties

Australian Crimson or Everbearing—One of the best for a hot climate; it is very extensively grown in Los Angeles County, Cal., and in many other counties in the State. Its main fruiting season in Southern California commences in March and continues through April, May, June and July; large crops are also harvested in January, provided there is not too much rainy weather. Being so very early and so extremely late, it is one of the most profitable varieties to grow in a warm climate. It is a most excellent shipper. The fruit averages very large, is of a brilliant crimson color and most deliciously flavored.

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Price, 75c. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1000

Dollar—A variety of the greatest excellence; sells for from 15c. to 20c. more per crate than most other varieties. It is very early, large size, a glowing crimson in color and possesses an exquisite flavor. A fine shipper. Grown extensively in Placer County, Cal. Is a beautiful grower, with heavy dark green leaves, to protect the blossoms from frost and late spring rains. Yields a large second crop in many localities. Is enormously productive.

Price, 75c. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1000

Hood River (Clark's Seedling)—The great shipping berry of the Pacific Northwest, claimed to be earlier than Michel's Early. It can be picked when white and shipped to New York. A most wonderful yielder. Berries large and of a most delicious flavor. This variety took a medal at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Price, \$1.00 per dozen, \$3.00 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000

Mexican (Arizona Everbearing)—A plant with a heavy dark green foliage; fruit enormous in size, cherry red in color, deliciously sweet and highly-flavored. A tremendous fruiter. Everbearing in Southern California. This will be widely cultivated when better known.

Price, \$1.00 per dozen, \$3.00 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000

Old Varieties

Price, 50c. per Dozen, \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1000
Special quotations on large quantities.

Bubach No. 5—Very large and handsome; of vigorous growth. Good for home use and near markets.

Captain Jack—Very productive; bears heavy crops of medium-sized berries.

Cheeny—Ripens about two weeks later than Longworth. Crimson; medium large, pointed; of fine flavor. Fair shipper.

Gandy—A large, late variety, splendid for canning.

Longworth's—The famous San Francisco market berry.

Melinda—Sometimes passes for the Longworth. Pointed; dark crimson. Good shipper and prolific bearer. Medium early.

Michel's Early—A fine early shipping berry.

Parker Earle—Grows into immense stool plants; berries glowing red, with golden seeds; very large and late. Should be grown on moist, rich soil.

Parry—Plant strong and vigorous; berries of great size; color bright scarlet; flesh firm and of the best quality. Very productive.

Queen—Light crimson; large; round; soft; of good flavor when fresh. Late.

Sharpless—Grand in every respect. Berries very large uniformly; deep, clear red; moderately firm; sweet and excellent. Most extensively grown for the San Francisco market.

Wilson's Albany—An old-established variety, which gives general satisfaction. A fine canning sort.

The Logan Berry

Price, 75c. each, \$6.00 per 10, \$50.00 per 100

Judge J. H. Logan, of Santa Cruz, is the originator of this wonderful fruit. It was raised from the seeds of the Aughinbaugh blackberry and Red Antwerp raspberry.

The vine grows entirely unlike the blackberry or raspberry; it trails upon the ground like a dewberry. The canes are very large, without the thorns of the blackberry, but have very fine spines like those found on the raspberry; leaves resemble those of the raspberry more than of the blackberry; are of a deep green color, coarse and thick. An exceedingly strong grower, and an enormous bearer.

The fruit is as large as the largest-sized blackberry, of the same form and shape, a dark, bright red color when fully ripe, and combines the flavor of both the raspberry and the blackberry, having a mild and very pleasant vinous flavor, not found in any other fruit. Raw, it is excellent for the table, as also stewed; and for jelly or jam it is without an equal. Fruit ripens early, the bulk being gone before the blackberries or raspberries become plentiful.

It is firm and a fine shipper.



THE LOGAN BERRY.
(Natural Size.)

Japanese Wineberry

Price—15c. each, \$1.00 per 10

A new fruit which belongs to the raspberry family; grows 4 to 6 feet high. Fruit borne in clusters. Flavor sweet and juicy; different from any other kind of berry. Splendid for canning, cooking, preserving and making wine.

Miscellaneous Fruits

Carob (St. John's Bread)—A handsome evergreen tree, producing pleasant flavored bean like fruit, in long pods, and succeeding well in dry situations.

Price—\$1.00 each

Guava—The Guava is a tender plant and succeeds in but few localities out of doors in California. It is an evergreen, with glossy leaves, highly ornamental. Fruit of the "Strawberry" variety is small, but delicious.

Price—50c. each, \$4.00 per 10

Hovenia Dulcis—Bears bunches of berries of an excellent sweet flavor.

Price—75c. each

Medlar—A very pretty tree, fine foliage and large blossoms. The fruit, when picked from the tree is very harsh and astringent, like the persimmon. Should not be used till quite soft.

Price—50c. each

Mulberries

Downing—Fruit large; purplish black, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous and very productive.

Price, 5 to 6 feet—40c. each, \$3.50 per 10

Persian—Of slow growth, but produces the largest and finest fruit of all the mulberries.

Price—4 to 6 feet—50c. each, \$4.00 per 10

Russian—Fruit large; black. Tree very vigorous. Timber very useful in cabinet work.

Price—5 to 6 feet—40c. each, \$3.50 per 10

Pomegranates

The pomegranate is best adapted to the warmer regions of the interior, where it is an early and abundant bearer. The tree is very ornamental, and the fruit is remunerative.

Price—50c. each, \$4.00 per 10

Paper Shell—Very thin skin; inside covering of pulp also very thin. Tree a heavy bearer.

Spanish Ruby—A grand new variety. Fruit large, skin thick, pale yellow with crimson cheek; flesh beautiful crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. A fine grower and excellent bearer.

Sweet Fruited—Very large, with sweet and juicy pulp. Ripens early.

GOOD BOOKS TO READ

The Olive. By Marvin. Illustrated.....	\$2 00	Mushroom Culture. By W. Robinson.....	50
California Fruits and How to Grow Them. By Prof. E. J. Wickson. Illustrated.....	3 00	Grasses and Forage Plants. By Chas. L. Flint..	2 00
Grape Culture and Wine Making. By George Husman. Illustrated.....	2 00	Practical Forestry. By Andrew S. Fuller.....	1 50
Orange Culture in California. By T. J. Geary, With an Appendix on Grape Culture by L. J. Rose.....	1 00	The Nursery Book. By Prof. L. H. Bailey....	1 00
The Cidermaker's Handbook. (Treats also of wine making.) By J. M. Trowbridge. Illustrated.....	1 00	The Horticulturist's Rule Book. (Rules and Receipts.) By Prof. L. H. Bailey.....	1 00
Land Drainage. By Manly Miles.....	1 00	Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper.....	2 00
Fuller's Grape Culturist. By Andrew S. Fuller	1 50	Harris on the Pig. By Jos. Harris. Illustrated	2 00
Spraying Crops. By Prof. Clarence M. Weed. Paper cover, 50 cents; cloth.....	75	Allen's New American Farm Book. By L. F. Allen and R. L. Allen.....	2 50
Sanders' Horse Breeding. By J. H. Sanders...	2 00	Barn Plans and Outbuildings. By many authorities. 257 illustrations.....	1 50
		Stewart's Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard. Fully illustrated.....	1 50
		Cattle Breeding. By Wm. Warfield.....	2 00
		Law's Veterinary Adviser. By Prof. Jas. Law..	3 00

Freight Rates per 100 Pounds

ON FRUIT TREES, BALED, FROM MENLO PARK TO VARIOUS POINTS.

FROM MENLO PARK TO:	Rates per 100 lbs. for Bales less than 100 lbs. weight.	Rates per 100 lbs. for Bales 100 lbs. weight and over.	FROM MENLO PARK TO:	Rates per 100 lbs. for Bales less than 100 lbs. weight.	Rates per 100 lbs. for Bales 100 lbs. weight and over.
Alameda.....	\$.34	\$.17	Knight's Landing.....	\$.78	\$.39
Agnews.....	.39	.19½	Calistoga for Lakeport.....	.70	.35
Alcalde.....	2.08	1.04	Lathrop.....	.64	.32
Alma.....	.45	.22½	Latrobe.....	1.18	.59
Alvarado.....	.47	.23½	Redding for Lewiston, Cal.....	1.94	.97
Alviso.....	.43	.21½	Livermore.....	.56	.28
Anaheim.....	1.40	.70	Lodi.....	.66	.33
Milton (Angel's Camp).....	.68	.34	Lorenzo.....	.38	.19
Antioch.....	.52	.26	Los Angeles.....	1.40	.70
Aptos.....	.58	.29	Los Gatos.....	.43	.21½
Asti.....	1.10	.55	Calistoga, for Lower Lake.....	.70	.35
Auburn.....	1.08	.54	Madrone.....	.44	.22
Bakersfield.....	2.24	1.12	Merced for Mariposa.....	1.16	.58
Banning.....	2.36	1.18	Martinez.....	.44	.22
Williams (Bartlett Springs).....	1.08	.54	Marysville.....	.78	.39
Belmont.....	.12	.06	Merced.....	1.16	.58
Benicia.....	.44	.22	Modesto.....	.78	.39
Biggs.....	.90	.45	Murphy's.....	.18	.09
Blacks.....	.88	.44	Napa.....	.46	.23
Brentwood.....	.56	.28	Napa Junction.....	.46	.23
Camulos.....	1.70	.85	National City.....	2.30	1.15
Capitola.....	.54	.27	The Needles.....	4.58	2.29
Castle Crag.....	2.36	1.18	New Almaden.....	.43	.21½
Chico.....	1.14	.57	Newark.....	.47	.23½
Claremont.....	1.92	.96	Newcastle.....	.98	.49
Colfax.....	1.40	.70	Niles.....	.42	.21
Arbuckle (College City).....	1.00	.50	Oakdale.....	.70	.35
Colusa Junc.....	1.12	.56	Oakland, 16th st.....	.32	.16
Compton.....	1.40	.70	Ontario.....	1.96	.98
San Diego (Coronado Beach).....	2.30	1.15	Pajaro.....	.58	.29
Cottonwood.....	1.76	.88	Palermo.....	1.00	.50
Daggett.....	2.60	1.30	Paso Robles.....	1.20	.60
Decoto.....	.40	.20	Penryn.....	.92	.46
Del Monte.....	.68	.34	Pinole.....	.40	.20
Dinuba.....	1.76	.88	Placerville.....	1.50	.75
Dixon.....	.72	.36	Pomona.....	1.88	.94
Dutch Flat.....	1.66	.83	Port Costa.....	.44	.22
West Berkeley.....	.34	.17	Porterville.....	2.02	1.01
Eden Vale.....	.34	.17	Escondido for Poway.....	2.30	1.15
El Verano.....	.58	.29	Norman for Princeton, Cal.....	1.20	.60
Elmira.....	.64	.32	Oroville for Quincy, Cal.....	1.04	.52
Montague for Etna Mills.....	2.74	1.37	Red Bluff.....	1.58	.79
Farmington.....	.68	.34	Redding.....	1.94	.97
Folsom.....	1.00	.50	Redlands.....	2.18	1.09
Fresno.....	1.56	.78	Redondo Beach.....	1.70	.85
Galt.....	.68	.34	Kingsburg for Riverdale, Cal.....	1.70	.85
Gilroy.....	.48	.24	Roe Lin.....	.84	.42
Glendora.....	1.76	.88	Roseville.....	.72	.36
Glen Ellen.....	.64	.32	Sacramento.....	.72	.36
Goleta.....	1.64	.82	Salinas.....	.68	.34
Grass Valley (Transfer \$0.15 per ton).....	1.40	.70	Valley Springs for San Andreas ..	.96	.48
Hanford.....	1.78	.89	San Bernardino.....	2.08	1.04
Caliente for Havilah.....	2.32	1.16	San Buenaventura.....	1.50	.75
Haywards.....	.40	.20	San Diego.....	2.30	1.15
Healdsburg.....	1.00	.50	San Fernando.....	1.80	.90
Merced for Hornitos.....	1.16	.58	San Francisco.....	.20	.10
Independence, Cal.....	4.70	2.35	San Gabriel.....	1.54	.77
Ione.....	.94	.47	San Jose.....	.22	.11
Redding for Junction City.....	1.94	.97	San Juan, Cal.....	2.08	1.04
Oakdale for Knight's Ferry.....	.70	.35	San Leandro.....	.38	.19
			San Lucas.....	1.04	.52

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San Luis Obispo.....	\$1.46	\$.73	Olympia.....	\$2.70	\$1.35
San Miguel.....	1.20	.60	Walla Walla.....	3.58	1.79
San Rafael.....	.50	.25	Spokane Falls.....	3.90	1.95
Sanger.....	1.66	.83	Almira.....	3.90	1.95
Santa Ana.....	1.40	.70	Ellensburg.....	3.50	1.75
Santa Barbara.....	1.50	.75			
Santa Clara.....	.20	.10	Colorado		
Santa Cruz.....	.42	.21	Denver.....	6.20	3.10
Selma.....	1.66	.83	Pueblo.....	6.20	3.10
Shasta Springs.....	2.40	1.20			
Truckee for Sierra City, Cal....	2.64	1.32	Arizona		
Soledad.....	.92	.46	Flagstaff.....	5.70	2.85
Stockton.....	.64	.32	Phoenix.....	4.76½	2.38½
Suisun.....	.48	.24	Prescott.....	5.64	2.82
Sunol.....	.48	.24	Tucson.....	4.30	2.15
Ione for Sutter Creek.....	.94	.47	Yuma.....	3.46	1.73
Yuba City for Sutter City.....	.78	.39			
Tehama.....	1.48	.74	Idaho		
Templeton.....	1.20	.60	Boise City.....	5.40	2.70
Traver.....	1.74	.87	Pocatello.....	4.48	2.24
Truckee.....	2.64	1.32			
Tulare.....	1.86	.93	Montana		
Ukiah.....	1.30	.65	Helena.....	3.90	1.95
Calistoga for Upper Lake.....	.70	.35	Butte.....	3.90	1.95
Vacaville.....	.72	.36			
Vallejo June.....	.42	.21	Nevada		
Goshen for Visalia.....	1.78	.89	Carson.....	3.70	1.85
Walnut Creek.....	.60	.30	Palisade.....	4.20	2.10
Warm Springs.....	.46	.23	Reno.....	3.12	1.56
Nevada City for Washington			Virginia.....	3.70	1.85
(Transfer \$0.15 per ton).....	1.50	.75			
Watsonville.....	.62	.31	New Mexico		
Wheatland.....	.78	.39	Albuquerque.....	6.08	3.04
Willows.....	1.24	.62	Deming.....	4.50	2.25
Winters.....	.84	.42	Las Vegas.....	6.20	3.10
Wrights.....	.47	.23½	Santa Fe.....	6.20	3.10
Yolo.....	.84	.42	Silver City.....	5.14	2.57
Yuba City.....	.78	.39			
			Texas		
Oregon			El Paso.....	4.90	2.45
Albany.....	2.20	1.10	Austin.....	7.40	3.70
Ashland.....	3.10	1.55	Dallas.....	6.90	3.45
Portland for Astoria.....	2.20	1.10	Fort Worth.....	6.90	3.45
Albany for Corvallis.....	2.20	1.10	Galveston.....	6.20	3.10
Cresswell.....	2.60	1.30			
Dallas.....	3.02	1.51	Utah		
Eugene.....	2.20	1.10	Ogden.....	4.48	2.24
Huntington.....	3.90	1.95	Salt Lake City.....	4.48	2.24
Independence.....	3.10	1.55			
Ager, Cal., for Linkville.....	2.80	1.40	Mexico		
Medford.....	3.48	1.74	Mexico City.....	6.20	3.10
Portland.....	2.20	1.10	Monterey.....	7.58	4.01
Salem.....	2.20	1.10			
Washington					
Tacoma.....	2.70	1.35			
Seattle.....	2.80	1.40			
Port Townsend (via Puget Sound					
& Alaska S.S. Co. at Tacoma)	2.80	1.40			

A Few Hints

As to the Method of Packing Green Fruit for Eastern Shipment.

To many fruit growers, the packing of fruit for eastern shipment is something new. We will endeavor to give a few hints as to how this should be done. One of the reasons why fruit often arrives in the east in "poor condition" is that it is improperly packed.

The fruit first ready to ship east is the cherry. Cherries should be picked from the trees with the stems on and then placed carefully in a bucket, being handled as though they were eggs. The fruit is then packed in boxes with covers on and bottoms removed. The top layer is packed first with cherries face down, that is, with the stems upward. The remainder is then packed without regard to position. The bottom of the box is then nailed on. Exert the utmost care that no bruised or stemless cherries are packed in the box, as the presence of one bad cherry may cause all the contents of the box to "open up" in the east in mouldy or rotten condition. This latter is true of all fruits. Dimensions of proper sized box are: 19 inches long, 2 inches deep, 9½ inches wide. Weight, 12 lbs.

Apricots and plums are packed in baskets in layers separated by paper. The baskets are placed in crates containing four baskets each. Dimensions of crates: 17 inches long, 4½ inches deep, 15 inches wide; weight from 20 to 25 lbs.

Peaches are wrapped separately in paper and packed in boxes of following dimensions: 18½ inches long, 4½ inches deep, 10½ inches wide; weight, 20 lbs. Patent carriers are sometimes used, which much resemble cases in which eggs are shipped.

Pears are also wrapped separately in paper and packed in boxes 18½ inches long, 8½ inches deep, 12 inches wide; and weighing 40 to 45 lbs. The box is packed considerably higher than the sides and the bottom then nailed on by means of a press adapted to this purpose.

Grapes are packed in much the same manner as plums.

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Of Interest to Farmers

Crimson Clover.—Although not a new plant, this is not nearly as well known on the Pacific Coast as it should be, ranking, as it does, among the best of forage plants. It is an annual, and when ripe to cut for hay or seed it never starts again; but when sown early in the Summer on good land, if it has made a good growth, it can be pastured without harm during the Fall and Winter, and still make a good crop of hay at the usual time. It is a very rank grower, some stools counting as many as 120 to 140 blossoms from one seed. It grows to the height of twenty to twenty-four inches, and roots deep even in poor soil. It will grow and make a heavy crop of hay on land so poor that the common clover would do but little. It grows late in the Fall, early in the Spring, and in warm spells in Winter when red clover will not think of starting.

When land has been plowed and harrowed well, there is no better way than to sow seed and then go over with a plank drag. This is much better than a roller. Sow seed and then harrow, but not too deep. This generally gives a good stand.

A large grower who has for several years put up from twenty to fifty tons of it for hay, has this to say of it:

“I consider that Crimson Clover is one of the most profitable crops I can grow, either for plowing under to improve land or to cure for hay. I consider a ton of it equal to same quantity of the best timothy, or any other kind of hay. I can get as much milk by feeding Crimson Clover hay alone as with corn fodder and a liberal allowance of grain. Horses keep in better condition on Crimson Clover than on any other feed known, PROVIDED IT IS CUT AT THE PROPER TIME, WHICH IS AS SOON AS IN FULL BLOOM. It needs curing in the field from five to seven days before putting in the barn; then it will keep bright and free from dust. It should be put in wind rows or small heaps the second day after cutting in good weather, to prevent shedding of leaves and blossoms.”

Another practical farmer says:

“Scarlet or Crimson Clover has been found to be a very profitable crop, and consequently a very popular one, in the Middle States, both on rich and poor lands. It is seeded at any time from June till October, making the earliest possible Spring pasturage, and blooming the latter part of April or the first of May, and for feeding as hay should be cut when in full bloom. I regard it as a godsend—a veritable gold mine to this section of the country, and believe that it is only a question of time when every State in the Union that CAN, WILL GROW IT.”

The quantity of seed to sow per acre is from 10 to 15 pounds, 10 pounds being enough to sow in peach, apple or pear orchard, where the ground has been properly prepared.

Price, 20 cents per pound by mail; by express or freight, at purchaser's expense, \$10.00 per 100 pounds.

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THE LOGAN BERRY NATURAL SIZE

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